

M. W. Van Denburg, A. M., M. D.,
FORT EDWARD, N. Y.

OFFICE HOURS:

Until 9 - A. M.
From 1 to 2 P. M.
" 7 " 9 "

June 11-89

Prof Watson:

Dear Sir:

With this
in ~~instat~~ sent by same
mail a specimen of an *Hierac-*
cium I do not find in Gray.
The largest plants are about 10 to
12 inches high, and the leaf
heads are a deep orange-red.
The larger leaves are leafless ex-
cept one linear bract $\frac{2}{3}$ the way
to the top, and the heads are
much larger than those sent.

It grows on open clay
soil. Will you kindly
name it for me, as both
Gray & Wood do not describe
it in the Manuals at least.
Very truly

M. W. Van Denburg

M. W. VANDENBURG, A. M., M. D.,

Ft. EDWARD, N. Y.

Dec 27th 1896

Prof. Serrano Watson:

Dear Sir:

Are you acquainted

with *Lobelia dortmanna* growing in from one to three feet of water? I found a *Lobelia* growing thus in Blue Mt. Lake, and a similar one growing on the gravelly shores of several ponds in only a few inches of water, often with only the roots covered. The leaves struck me as being flatish rather than "terete".

Will send specimen if you desire.

Very truly yours

M. W. VanDenburg

List of some interesting plants of McHenry Co Illinois.

Explanations. P. Prairies. B. Barrens.

#. This indicates plants not mentioned in your Manual, but which probably grow in the limits there given. Some of them I have myself observed growing in Wisconsin and from the similarity of soil and its proximity (only 6 or 7 miles) I have no doubt they all grow there.

Thalictrum anemonoides. B.

Ranunculus rhomboides P. + B. abundant

Viola pedata? *V. delphinifolia*. P. + B. do

" *sagittata*, moist places P. + B.

Parnassia Caroliniana do - -

Hypericum sarothra - moist sandy ground

Arenaria stricta - gravelly knolls on the Prairies

Linum rigidum? P. flowers all summer - not ^{very} rigid.

Oxalis violacea - moist places P. + B.

Rhus glabra - B. very common

Polygala sanguinea + *P. verticillata*. P. + B.

Lathyrus venosus. B.

Asragalus Canadensis B.

Petalostemum violaceum + *P. candidum* P. + B.

Baptisia leucantha + *B. leucophora*. B.

Cassia chamaecrista - gravelly banks

Spiraea opulifolia, Rocky banks of streams

Agrimonia parviflora B.

Linum triflorum. Gravelly knolls on P.

Potentilla arguta - P. + B.

Lythrum alatum - moist places

Heuchera Richardsonii. B.

Eryngium aquaticum B. + P. wet or dry

Polytaenia Nuttallii B. not on the Prairies.

Archimora rigida. B. + Swamps.

Thaspium aureum. Moist ground

Zizia aurea, *Z. cordata* + *Z. integrissima*. B. Common

Valeriana ciliata. Wet prairies. Sloughs

Vernonia fasciculata. Moist ground

Liatris cylindracea, *scariosa* + *spicata*. P. + B.

Is *L. spicata* syn. with *L. pycnostachya*? I have a specimen of *L. scariosa* from Ohio with the heads peduncled - here the heads ^{sessile} are.

Kuhnia eupatorioides - Gravelly banks

Eupatorium altissimum do do

Aster sericeus, *A. laevis*, *A. multiflorus* + *A. plaromicoides*

" *turbanellus*

Boltonia glastifolia - Wet ground in Wisconsin

Solidago stricta var. *angustata*? Leaves all entire

H. scaberrimus - P.

Solidago Ohioensis + *S. Riddellii* - The former on dry P. the latter in Wet places.

Silphium laciniatum, *terrestris*, *perfoliatum*
" *integrifolium*? The leaves of this sp. vary greatly from ovate + clasping to oblong lanceolate sessile. They are usually opposite, sometimes alternate, sometimes whorled

Rudbeckia submontana. Banks of rivers

" *hista*. P. + B. common

Helianthus rigidus. P. 3 to 6 ft high (not 1-3)

" *occidentalis* B. 3-5 ft high

" *trachelifolius*? B. The scales of the invol. are obtuse and ^{short}

Conopsis palmata P. + B.

" *trichosperma*? Wet marshy places

Artemisia caudata P. gravelly knolls

" *biennis* - moist places + road sides common

Cacalia suarcolens - moist ground

" *tuberosa* do

Cynthia Virginica? P. + B. 1-3 ft high

Nabalus racemosus B.

" *asper* B.

Eroximon cuspidatum P. + B.

Lobelia leptostachya P. + B. common

" *Kalmii* - Wet places - Sloughs -

Campanula Americana

Dodecatheon Media? not *Media* as printed? B.

Lysimachia angustifolia var. *revoluta*, Wet ground

Guardia purpurea. Wet ground

" *aspera* - dry Prairies

" *tinuifolia* - moist places

" *setacea* - Barrens, dry + moist

" *quercifolia* - B.

Castilleja coccinea - B.

" var. *flava*, with the preceding + perhaps more abundant.

" *sessiliflora*, gravelly knolls on the Prairies

Pedicularis lanceolata - Wet places

Rhaphidia ciliata - moist or dry ground

Scutellaria parvula P. + B.

Physostegia Virginiana - moist places by streams

Lithospermum Canescens B.

Verbena bracteata - B. and roadsides - common.

Polimonium reptans B.

Phlox pilosa? P. + B. - purple - to white

Cuscuta compacta? B.

" *glomerata* B. + banks of streams

Gentiana quinqueflora var. *occidentalis*. B. permanent

" *crinata* + *detonsa*. I am not satisfied of a distinction

" *alba* + *Andrewsii*

" *Laponaria* var. *puberula*? P. + B. It is nearly or entirely smooth, the leaves are (always) oblong lanceolate, and the lobes of the corolla are much reflexed when expanded.

" *puberula*? I have the same under the name *puberula*?

Asclepias sullivanti, near *McHenry* & also in various places in Wisconsin. A very distinct species.

Acerates viridiflora B.

— *longifolia* Wet places

Amaranthus tamariscinus? I find 1 or 2 sp. probably this.

Euphorbia corollata, P & B. abundant & troublesome in cultivated fields.

Betula pumila - Bogs & swamps

Sparganium natans - Ponds

Platanthera leucophora P & B.

Cypripedium caudatum - Marshes

Lilium catumbae? P & B.

#? *Juncus* n. sp.? a species which I found also at Dexter and which Mr. Carey thinks is new.

* *Cyperus* — a species which I cannot determine

Carex intermedia, food. according to Prof. Dewey

— *paniculata* - (C. *madia* Sw.)

— *titanica*

— *cephaloides*

— *siccata*

Sporobolus heterolepis, P. perhaps the most common grass of the P.

Stipa juncea - P. very common

Bouteloua racemosa, P. & B. common

Koeleria cristata do do

Panicum caninum B. common, certainly indigenous

Hierochloa borealis - Swamps

Panicum virgatum - Moist ground - common.

Boltonia fastidiosa - Wisconsin & Illinois

B. eripendula

I will enclose a head of the *Cyperus* which I would like to have you report the name.

If you desire any of the plants of the preceding list, I will furnish them with much pleasure, and if you wish roots send me word and I will procure all I can. How does your "Genera" progress? If you have any spare papers or pamphlets on Botany or Science they would find a welcome with me. Do these published an account of the recent Scientific Convention at Boston?

I am, with great esteem, Yours,

Ringwood McHenry Co. Illinois
Oct 1st 1849

Dear Sir,

I have for some time had it in contemplation to write to you, believing that you will be interested in a few remarks upon the ~~subject~~ Botany of this section. When I last communicated to you I was residing in Dexter N.Y. I had the pleasure to send you, through our friend Mr. Olney, some of the rarer plants of Jeff. Co. Not long before I left there I received a letter from you desiring me to collect some roots for you, but my time was then so occupied with my business and with preparation to leave that I could not comply with your request. I informed Dr. Wood of your wishes and desired him where he found it convenient to collect and forward you the roots. Whether you have since received them or not I have not been informed. It will give me pleasure to oblige you in any manner that I may find in my power, at any time you may desire my services. I have already sent parcels of plants from this section to Mr. Carey & Mr. Olney, but have not yet had a report from either of them. You may perhaps have heard from Mr. Carey of some of my collections in this section; but I have concluded to give you a list of the rarer plants with some occasional remarks which may possibly be serviceable to you in the preparation of a 2^d edition of your Manual, which by the way is an exceedingly valuable book, and has been of great service to me, and I presume to many other learners of Botany.

I have found here 2 specimens of the glow-worm emitting a permanent, steady light. Is it common in this country?

Ringwood Augt 27 '1860

Dr. Gray

Dear Sir,

I have just returned from an excursion into Southern Illinois, where I collected many interesting plants and among them 2 species which I have not thus far been able to determine, and have doubts as to their being described in the Manual.

I send you in this letter a specimen of each which I hope may reach you safely and will be glad to have you report on them as early as convenient. I will also copy my Notes respecting them, although that may be unnecessary.

No 1 - found in a ditch of standing water - herbaceous about 1 foot to 18 inches high - stem simple; - leaves alternate, lanceolate or oblong lanceolate, entire, smooth and shining as also is the stem - leaves 1 to 2 inches long - flowers in axillary cymes or clusters of 2 to 6 in each axil, nearly sessile, with 2 slender spines of ~~an~~ equal length, coming out near the origin of the peduncle. flowers inferior, monopetalous, divided nearly to the base. sepals 5 lanceolate, foliaceous, rather unequal in size, 2 to 3 lines long - divisions of the corolla 5, ovate, equal, about the length of the sepals - stamens 5, equal, alternate with the petals and adherent to them near the bottom of the

corolla by an expanded mitre form base, shorter than the petals - pistils or styles 2, slender, ~~bent~~ or curved across each other at the top - Capsule 2 celled, many seeded, roundish ovate - Corolla blue -

No 2. A smooth herbaceous plant growing in a still, muddy bay of the Mississippi - decumbent and rooting at the base - ^{branched below} flowering branches erect about 1 foot high - leaves alternate, lanceolate, 1 to 2 inches long, entire, petiole about half the length of the leaf - flowers axillary, 1 from each axil, peduncled - Superior, petals 5, sepals 5 - petals ovate, yellow, fugacious, flowers about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in diameter when expanded - Stamens 10 short, inserted on the disk of the pod - pods 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ in long cylindrical, crowned with the persistent sepals - 5 celled, many seeded - Peduncle & pod elongating after flowering and often becoming recurved.

Pistil simple, slender, capitate, both stamens and pistil rather shorter than the petals. Peduncle 1 to 3 in. long

 This figure is a rude diagram of the top or disk of the pod showing the situation of first the pistil in the centre, second the 5 cells, and 3^d the 10 stamens which are inserted at the places indicated by the dots.

No 1 I collected at a station where the cars stopped a minute and had time to get only about half a dozen specimens - No 2 I collected perhaps 20 or 30 specimens

The principal plants collected in this excursion were - *Ambrosia bidentata* - *Leptopodon* - *Croton capitatum* & *C. monanthogynum* - *Aristida* 2 or 3 species undetermined - *Sida spinosa* - *Eupatorium serotinum* - *Diodia tenebrosa* - *Cassia Marylandica*, *Chamaecrista nictitans* & *C. obtusifolia*! on the banks of the Ohio - *Euslamea multifida* - *Helioscopia* - *Conoclinium* - *Gossypium* - *Ohio banks* - *Paspalum* - *Eclipta* - *procumbens* - *and by the old Artificial analysis traced to* *Cycnoides fr.* - *Elaphoglossum* - *Jussiaea* - and then I remembered the *J. repens* *colobus?* - *Taxodium* in the appendix of the Manual - which I think is *thium spinosum* - the plant. I think your analytical tables require *floriana* - a little modification to receive it. *?*, called *Wild* - By the same help (Eat. & Mr.) I am led to think *unalis* - *Seymouria* No 1 to be a *Hydrobia*, a *Solothurn* plant - *Whalus* - *Ulmus* - When I first found No 2 I thought it to be a *Polypodium*

incanum - *Yucca stipitata* - *Collinsonia Canadensis* - *Ipomoea lacunosa* - *Commelyna agraria* - *Panicum anceps* & 1 or 2 others - *Discopleura Nuttallii*! only 3 or 4 - *Hypericum Drummondii* & *Sphaerocarpon* - *Nelumbium luteum* - *Limnobiium spongia*! *Iva ciliata* - *Dalea alopecuroides* - *Prunus chiesia fr.* - *Kyllingia pumila* - *Aralia spinosa* (10 to 12 ft high) *Hibiscus moscheutos* & *militaris* - *Helianthus mollis* - & some others yet undetermined.

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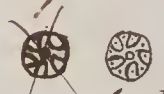
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I have made several excursions into different parts of the State during the season, and have collected many interesting things, which I want to turn to good account in enlarging my Herbarium by exchange if I can find any party, who has anything which I want - There are still nearly 500 species of Phænogams in the Manual which I want when an opportunity offers - Among my collections this season near home, are *Acerates moncephala* - *Mimulus Jamesii* - *Sium angustifolium* - *Carex arida* - *Calamagrostis longifolia*! - *Chenopodium glaucum*! (abundant at Chicago) - *Zygadenus glaucus*? - *Calamintha Nuttallii* - *Rumex maritimus*! - *Asclepias Sullivanii* - *Nasturtium officinale*! introduced & naturalized - *Scirpus planifolius*, the same as I sent you last year - and entirely destitute of the long radical leaves! also the *Juncus* of peculiar appearance which I sent you last year - *Nasturtium lacustre* - *Cladium mariscoides* - &c &c By the way *Juncus effusus* which you say in the Manual is everywhere I have not yet found in Illinois.

If you want anything that I have mentioned I will try to give you a share -

Yours respectfully
Geo. Vasey

Ringwood Nov 9th 1860

Dr. Gray

Dear Sir,

Dr. Scammon
of Chicago, sometime ago informed
me that he expected to go East
after Election, and should probably
visit Boston and see you - and I
thought best to avail myself of the
opportunity to send you some of my
recent Collections for your observation.

Accordingly I have hastily made a
small package, chiefly of such
plants as I had more or less doubt
concerning the nomenclature -

When you receive them if you will
please to examine them, and as early
as convenient report to me on
such as are incorrectly named, or
unnamed you will do me a favor.
Dr. Brundel of Peoria Ill was in the

Southern part of the State in July
and collected some things not before
observed here, as *Brunnichia cirrhosa*
Forsteronia difformis, *Hydrolea quad-*
Ascyrum Crux andrea, *Stylosanthes elatior*,
Heuchera villosa, *Oldenlandia angustifolia*
and what he calls *Discopleura Nuttallii*
which is probably the same as I collected.
I have no doubt there are yet many
additions to be made to our Flora in
the Southern part of the State.

I would like to know the cost of
such paper as you use for Herbaria,
and if you could procure some for me
if I send you the money for that purpose,
I think Mr Bitt told me that you
procured some for him - I want
some 3000 sheets or more. But I do
not wish to impose much on your time.
It is difficult to get here anything
suitable. I intended to have seen Dr.
Scammon before he left and com-

missioned him to buy the paper for me
but professional & other business, has
prevented my leaving home - Indeed
I do not know if he has yet left
Chicago, but I sent him the package
of plants for you -

I am yours truly
Geo. Vasey

a great worker and if he has health will make a large and fine Collection. He certainly knows how to make good specimens, and has made many capital ones the last season — He finds what I consider the genuine Carex Vulpina L. of which I enclose a spike or two. I collect here what Mr Carey called so, but it is different, and very near Deweys C. cephaloidea, and they are both nearer C. Muhlenbergii than they are near C. sparganioides — at least this is my opinion — ~~Mr~~ Mr Hall has sent me Carex Richardsonii in fine state. He is in a very interesting locality.

I hope if our armies prosper to follow them in an excursion the coming season into the Southern States. I thank God that the Cause of Union & Liberty moves on.

Yours truly Geo. Vasey

Ringwood Mch. 28 '62

Dr. Gray
Dear Sir,

Your favor of the 24th ult. was duly received I am under great obligation to you therefor.

I forget whether I have heretofore said anything to you about our Astragalus Mex. canus. He finds here an Astragalus which has been so called, (I think I have sent you specimens) but which differs much from the description given in the Manual — I have myself collected it only in fruit, but Mr. Bebb & Mr. Slosson have collected it in flower. The most prominent difference is in the fruit, which is not globular, not pointless, not very obtuse, not 1 inch in diameter; I have not seen the green

young fruit, but from the appearance of what I have collected should suppose that nobody would eat it for the pleasure of it. Still I do not know but our plant may be some variety of the Mexicanus - but I have not been able to recognize my fellow laborers to the name. I hope next season to get it in such quantity and state as may enable you to convince us all.

I am pleased to hear that you are adding a Garden Botany to the Manual. I think it will give great satisfaction and be particularly useful for those students who seldom go from the Gardens to botanize - I think it is because Mr Woods Botany describes so many Garden plants, that his work has been so much used. I send you a few more specimens

- which I have received from my Western friend. He says the *Abronia umbellata* was so named for him by Mr Merhew Editor "Gardens Monthly" Pa. I do not find the name in any works that I have. The *Delphinium* he has himself called *D. gracilis*. It grows about Council Bluffs Io. If you can name them from these fragments, I shall be much obliged. The *Pentstemon* he has labelled *grandiflorus*, but it appears to me hardly to answer to that - He has sent me some seeds of the same and I hope to cultivate it and then get a whole specimen.

Mr. Hall of Athens Ill. informs me that he has made an arrangement with Dr. Parry to go with him to the Rocky Mountains the coming summer. I hope they may find it to their mutual advantage. Mr. Hall is

N. A. Flora, says "radical leaves on slender petioles, broadly rhomboidal." In my plant the radical leaves are always linear-spatulate - the cauline pair is very variable - usually at first united into a perfoliate leaf, but presenting numerous gradations between that and oblong lanceolate or almost linear and sometimes starting below the middle of the stem - I have mature seeds and shall try to cultivate it more at large next year.

Helianthus rigidus - I meant to have written *H. hirsutus*, as I know *H. rigidus* quite well -

With many thanks for your kindness
I am truly yours
Geo. Vasey

Ringwood Nov 28 '1862

Prof. A. Gray
Dear Sir,

Your letter of the 7th inst. was duly received, also the sheets of Silliman, and the Garden Botany from the Publishers - This Garden Botany is just the thing which has been needed to adapt the work to the use of those Schools &c whose principal reliance for specimens is upon the Gardens & Greenhouses.

The Additions are of much interest, though I apprehend there are a few errors in giving the names of parties ^{collecting} ~~finding~~ plants - thus, *Artemisia frigida*, you give the name of E. Hall, where I think it should be J. J. Hale, as I have it from Mr Hale, and I think Mr Hall has not collected any in Wisconsin. The same thing occurs under *Lygodesmia juncea*;

Coriospermum hyssopifolium I have seen only about Chicago - Mr Hall cultivated it from seeds which I sent him - I do not think it grows wild there.

I thank you very much for your notes on the plants I sent you.

With ^{only} a few I do not feel quite satisfied but will try to clear them up another season if spared in life & health.

The *Mentzelia* which I sent you opens its flowers in the evening, hence I thought it might be *M. ornata* -

I am right glad to have you clear up the *Gerardias* - I see into them now.

I see the squarrose tips of the scales on *Liatris pycnostachya* but I doubt the distinction being enough to make it a species - It seems to me there is about the same difference between *Vernonia Nova-Boracense* & *V. fasciculata* - We have here a form of *Vernonia* which appears like the *V. Nova-Boracense* in every thing except the scales.

The seed of the *Oenothera pinnatifida*? came from Sacramento, California - I rather think it is *O. pinnatifida*, but I did not get any ripe fruit.

Discoplura capillacea var. *costata*, is so different from all that I have seen of the original plant, that I think it deserves a specific distinction. The plant from which I collected my specimens, grew 4 or 5 feet high, stout & much branched -

I will get you good heads of *Cisium Pitcheri* next year if all's well. The *Nasturtium* I sent you was from the same locality as what I before sent you and you named *N. obtusum* - but they may both grow together, or is there not some danger that there may be only one species of the two -

I think you must be mistaken on the *Claytonia* - I fear I did not send you as great a variety of specimens as I intended. The description of *C. perfoliata* in the



Washington, D.C. Apr 6th 1872

Prof. Asa Gray

Dear Sir,

I have just entered upon my duties as Botanist of this Department.

During the many years of our correspondence I have been under multiplied obligations to your kindness, and in my new position I wish to solicit a continuance of your regard. May I exercise the privilege of consulting you upon ^{the} many difficult questions which will sure frequently come to my attention?

requests of your predecessor, determining for him the plants sent to me at whatever sacrifice of time. Personally it would give me great pleasure to aid you in the same way. I am given to understand that you will not be able to address me directly but only under the signature of the Commission of Agriculture; and there is reason to fear that a correspondence between the present incumbent and myself could hardly be carried on with the freedom and confidence requisite for these scientific matters.

Under these circumstances you and I might correspond with our accustomed freedom. But the demands upon my time are so pressing that no great amount of correspondence can be expected from me in any case.

Believe me to remain

Very truly Yours.

— George. "

I sincerely hope that I may look for your support and assistance in the prosecution of the work under my charge.

Yours very truly
Geo. Vasey

(Reply - Copy S.W.)

" James Gordon, Esq.,
" " "

" " "

I have your favor of the 6th inst., informing me that you have entered upon your duties as Botanist of the Agricultural Department, and enquiring if you can have the privilege of consulting me upon the many significant questions which will frequently come to your attention.

The Commission of Agriculture, I think, could not do more better than to secure your services, and I am glad that we may confidently hope that our Herbarium in your charge will be duly cared for. I always attended to the

Department of Agriculture.

Washington, Oct 7th - 1873

Prof Asa Gray

My dear Sir

I send you to day by mail from this Department a copy of Stanbury's Report according to your request, which please receive without charge, as a small return for your *Plantae Fendlerianae* - It will give me pleasure at any time to do you a favor - I have lately rec^d some seeds from Idaho, which I divide with you, thinking you may desire to grow some of them -

I want some more genus paper - say 2 Reams Is it to be had in Boston? If you can order that quantity sent to the Dept. I would be much obliged -

Respectfully Yours,
Geo. Vassey

Wm. D.

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~~David~~ David,

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Dr. David - a monograph of *Streptopanax*, Washington, Nov 3rd 1873

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Mr. Sereno Watson

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Trans. Linn. Soc. 17, 439-444,
18, 525-534,
(1840)

Dear Sir,

The seeds sent you
in the spring were of Major Powell's Collection.
I am glad that you have obtained something new
from them - I have been looking for more of the
seed but do not yet find any - Of that which
was planted here very little came up, and of them
nothing that I thought valuable. I sent pack-
ages to several other persons - to Mr E. Hall,
and I think to Eaton & some others, but have had
no Report - I enclose a few seeds of an *Iris*
and of the *Aquilegia leptocera* from Arizona.
I am making up a package to send Dr. Gray - and will
also send some roots with Dr. Chickering's package -
Yours truly Geo. Vasey

Solidum, Richard Cuthbert

Stachys, 4 from America (Cypripedium)
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Board on Behalf of U. S. Executive Departments.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

Washington, D. C., Jan'y 17th 1876

Dr Asa Gray

My dear Sir,

The parcel of plants I sent you last week was collected by Mr L. J. Ward, botanist of Powell's Expedition, the past summer. I am very glad that you give his name to the new species. The specimens sent can be retained - as far as they are desirable to you. I will send you another package soon - I thank you for the "Bot. Contrib." I wish you had referred by number to the new species of Dr. Palmer - If it be not too much trouble I would like to have the numbers at some convenient time. The Collection of wood specimens is absorbing most of my time at present.

Truly Yours
Geo. Vasey

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Batardus 204

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Trichostema, 204

stans 204

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Trichostema, 205

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spicata, Hx., 207

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spicata, Hx., 209

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INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION OF 1876.

Board on Behalf of the U. S. Executive Departments.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

Washington, D. C., May 16th 1876

Mr. Serrus Watson

Dear Sir

I neglected yesterday
to include seeds of the fruits sent you,
they had fallen from the capsules. There
are I think about 3 in each cell.

Yours truly
Geo. Vasey

The set of botanical specimens of
Dr. J. N. Rothrock's collection in California
in 1875, mentioned in your letter of
28th January, was duly received. Please
accept my sincere thanks. The
specimens (426) have been examined
and Dr. Rothrock has been notified of
the determination. Yours Very truly

Acorus americanus

floridanus

flexuosus (Fl. Texensis, 29)

} Raf. New Fl. 1. 57
36

Achroanthus laxiflorus, 56 (*Malaxis acutifolia*, Sw.)

140

obtusifolia, 58

acuminatus, 59 (*Microstylis brachypoda*, Gr.)

ciliifolia, 59 (" , Lindl)

Aerostichum maritimum, 60 (*a. aureum*, Mx)

Adike pumila, 63 = *Urtica*, L. ~~100~~

glaberrima, 64 " *pumila*, Mx.

lanceolata, 64 " " Ell.

rhomboida, 64 near " "

Peltandra undulata, Raf. (1819) 87.

canadensis Gr. (*a. virginica*)

Leontodon virginica, Torr

latifolia, 67

heterophylla, 68

hastata, 68 (*a. virginica*, Ell.)

alba, Raf. 68 (*Calla occidentalis*, Mx.)

lanceolata, 68 (*Calla*, Ell.)

angustifolia, 69 (*Calla virginica*, var. Ell.)

Viscum acutum, Raf. New Fl. 3. 22

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ochroleucum } 23

leucarpum }

oblongifolium }

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Diocoryps ciliata, 25

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latifolia 37

floridana, 37

Department of Agriculture,

Washington, D.C. Nov 29th 1876

Prof. Asa Gray,

Dear Sir,

I send to-day
to your address a specimen of
Traxanus Curtissii, I did not
find any other than the one in
the Herbarium, but Pa says he
thinks he put one aside for you
and when he finds it will send
it. ^{Pa says} you can keep this as long as
you wish, as it is not needed
here just now.

Pa is gaining slowly, he was
over for about an hour this
morning but was not able to
do any thing he tried to write
but can not write but a few
lines before he is tired out.

Yours to Alice, &c.

We think he is getting along nicely, and as you said needs through rest, which will be very hard for him to take as there is so much to be done here and he will not let his mind rest from it. Am glad to do any thing for now that I can.

Thanking you for your very kind letter expressing ^{your} sympathy & concern respecting Pa. I am

Very respectfully

Jenny A. Vasey.

Department of Agriculture,

Washington, D. C., Jan 24 1879.

Prof Asa Gray

My dear Sir

Your letter respecting
the *Rhododendron* is rec^d. I am glad
that you decide to publish it.

My son writes that it was collected on the
summit of a balsam mountain, about 7 miles
S. W. from Webster, Jackson Co. N. C. about
June 3^d 1878. He does not state the size
of the bush, but I will write and enquire.

Your card is rec^d this A. M. and I have
put up a specimen of the *Panicum* and
sent to Mr. Munro, with a promise of some
other grasses which I would like him to see

over

Truly Yours Geo. Vasey

don't mean we want to it

As,

P. S. As to the name of the *Rhododendron*
use your judgement. I do not care much
on my own account, perhaps it might stim-
ulate my son to some new zeal &c. I had
thought *R. Carolinianum* would be appropriate.
I have not found more than 5 stamens in
any of the flowers in my possession. I think
from the appearance of the twigs that it is a
dwarf bush, probably not over 2 or 3 ft high.
If it has any commercial value I would like
my son to get the benefit - but it would
cost 100 or more dollars to go there and then
perhaps not get an ounce of seed.

Truly Yours
Geo Vasey

Department of Agriculture,

Washington, D. C., May 14th, 1880.

Dr. J. C. Nelson

San Francisco

I am always pleased to see your
Chirography, even when in reply to a query of some
other person, as in the card of the 11th inst.

Last year I sent you a leaf of a *Kunux* which
had been sent from Texas or New Mexico, which I sup-
posed might be *R. hymenosepalus* Torr., but it then had no
flowers. I now send a leaf with a small branch of the
flower panicle and a few matured flowers. The difficulty
or at least one difficulty as to its identity is that Dr. Torrey
in his description says root white while the root of this
is dark red. He also quotes at Thunberg for "foliage in-
tensely bitter", which is not applicable to our plant.
The root is used in New Mexico for tanning purposes.
It is thick and tuberos. When you write again please say
what you think of it.

I had a letter a short time ago from Dr. J. C. Nelson
inquiring about grasses which he sent to me.

in 1875, and which I according to his desire
divided with Dr. Gray. I made one new species
which I called *Poa Lemmonii*. It is of the *Sclerostoma*
section and should perhaps be called *Glyceria*.
Mr. Lemmon seemed a little anxious that in the
coming volume of Cal. Botany his grasses should
not be sufficiently noticed. I replied to him that
I had sent Dr. Gray full half of all the grasses
he sent me and that whoever elaborated the grasses
for the Cal. Botany would probably have access to
them. I have given manuscript names to several
California species, in which however Prof. Kunze
and others may disagree with me. I will especially
mention a *Gymnostichum* of my sons collection which
I have called *G. Californicum*.

Yours truly
Geo. Vasey

Thur Department of Agriculture,

Washington, D. C., June 18th, 1880

Prof Asa Gray

My dear Sir

Yours of the 14th inst. has been recd.

It seems a great pity that Gen Munro could not have lived long enough to finish his work. I hoped to have his determinations to the package I sent him, but it is mostly untouched.

As to the grasses of Wilkes Ex., one package of the grasses of the Sandwich Islands was returned by you some time a year ago, and I suppose most of those of Cal. & Oregon have been described by Dr Thurber, in Bot. Wilkes Vol 17. I would be very glad indeed to work up the grasses returned to you if I had the ability and proper facilities. I have been anxious for years to be able to know thoroughly all the N. American grasses, but have greatly needed authentic named specimens, especially from the Mexican border & Pacific Coast. We have now a set of ^{the} Mexican grasses, collected by Bourgeau, but they are mostly unnamed. We have the most of those collected by C. Wright in N. Mex. but none

of those collected on the Mex. Boundary Survey.
I think you had better send on the package and
I will make the distribution you indicate, num-
bering the coll. and giving names where I can.
I suppose there need be no great difficulty with Aus-
tralian and New Zealand grasses, with the excellent
descriptions of *Grasses* in *Flora Australiensis* & *Flora*
of New Zealand's flora.
At all events, I think I have had enough experience
in the world to prevent going wild or making serious
mistakes, and as you suggest, if any foreign Agri-
culturist should wish to study them he would have the
opportunity.

I hope you will have an agreeable time abroad
and a safe return to your friends and country.

With my best regards
Yours truly
Geo. Vasey

Vasey

Department of Agriculture,

Washington, D. C., June 24th, 1880.

Prof Asa Gray
My dear Sir

Your letter is received, & also the box of grasses. I have looked them over hastily and find that although many are unnamed, yet by bringing the families together I think 75 per cent can be readily named; some sets are pretty fully named, and will name others. I will bring them together, number them, name such as are clear, and distribute them according to your suggestions; Will send you a full list as soon as I can prepare it.

I think we had better use the labels giving localities if you have enough of them. Probably 50 ^{or less} sheets would be enough - I enclose stamps for postage. Mr. Muhlman, Prof Porter, Dr. Leidy & others were here yesterday on their way to the Mts of N. Carolina.

Mr E Hall wrote me some time ago that he was going to spend a few weeks there.

Yours truly
Geo. Vasey

Vasey

Department of Agriculture,

Washington, D. C., July 15th, 1881.

Prof. S. Watson

My Dear Sir

Yours of the 12th with the package
have been duly received, and I thank you very
much for your determination of the plants. I am
sorry you did not retain the entire specimen of the
new *Astilbe*. I intended it for you, but now will
try to send you another with my next parcel. I
would like you to describe it now for the reasons men-
tioned in my letter, but I appreciate your prefer-
ence. As to the *Trichostema Parishii* there is a specimen
for you in my first parcel, but as I have since rec'd.
more specimens I will send you additional ones. I think
that although near *T. lanata* it is distinct.

The grasses of Wilkes Expedition are now separated and
ready for distribution. Dr. Gray requested that the

Duplicates should go, first to Harvard, 2^d to Kew,
3^d to St. Petersburg, 5th to Columbia College Herb.
4th to Philadelphia Academy

Shall I send on the package for Harvard;? and if
so shall I send with it those for Kew & St. Petersburg?
or had I better send them from here through the P.M.?
The sets 4 & 5 are very small, for the duplicates
seldom went beyond 3 sets.

Yours truly
J. E. S. Sayer

Vassar

Department of Agriculture,

Washington, D. C., March 3^d, 1881.

Prof Scream Watson

My dear Sir

Your letter and the package of plants have been rec^d. I am very much oblig^d for your kindness in examining and determining them.

I shall send you another package in a day or two; among the specimens I will send a flowering specimen of the *Streptanthus*. I will also return the specimen of *Driscovallia* No 3 and ask you to review it. I think it is not *S. Torreyi* for the reason in part that, if I observe correctly, the partitions wholly separate from the valves—further the leaves are too wide for that species and the floral bracts are longer than the capsules, whereas in *S. Torreyi*, (if what I send you under that name is true) the bracts are only as long or shorter than the capsules and narrow lanceolate.

I will also send more forms of *Lythrum*. The *Delphinium* etc

not seem to answer to *D. variegatum* because it was
tall and rather stout, and the flowers are hardly on long
pedicels in a short open raceme -

The *Cyperus* I do not doubt is new, and I accept your
name *serculatus*. I have written my son for more infor-
mation as to its locality &c.

I hope that you will on comparison find satisfactory
points of distinction between *Trichostema laevale* & *T. b. int.*
I send 2 or 3 specimens from the Parish in which the leaves
are narrower and ~~less~~^{more} acute than in my son's.

Truly, Yours
Geo. Vasey

P.S. You may if you please send an official acknowledgment
of the paper of Wilkes, Esq to the Commissioner.

Department of Agriculture,

Washington, D. C., April 4th, 1881.

Prof. S. Watson

My dear Sir

Your letter of the 30th ult. has been received, and I thank you for the determinations of the plants sent. After I had seen the package the thought came to me that I had made a blunder about that "Lythrum" - I accepted the genus name of the ticket and was only doubting the species - I will try to look sharper next time.

I had some difficulty in making the characters of the "Hemizonia" fit, but it was so different from any form of *Lappula* in our bot. that I did not compare with that. I tried to make the *Hulsea* answer to *Calymne* but its "apparently naked stem" would not fit.

The *Lesqueria ramosa* var. *tenax* does not agree with

the character given, as to the color of the flowers

I will send you another package in a few days hoping that I may not obtrude too much on your time. I sent a postal asking about *Leptochloris latifolia* Munro - but you may not have rec'd it. I would like to know if it is a published genus

I have a letter to day from Prof Macoun saying that last December he sent to my address through you a package of grasses collected by him last summer. No such package has been received here to my knowledge.

Truly Yours
Geo. Vasey

Department of Agriculture,

Washington, D. C., June 17th, 1881.

Prof. S. Watson -

My dear Sir

Your Postal rec^d yesterday.

I cannot find an odd vol. of the Botany of the Mex.
Boundary at any of the stores, though one of the dealers
said he could find me one for \$6.⁰⁰ I can get the
set 3 Vols. for \$9.⁰⁰ sent prepaid. Frequently I
have been able to buy the Botany alone for 3 or 4
dollars, but the vol. is getting scarce and dearer.
I shall probably send you a package to morrow.
I have a card from D. Palmer saying that he will
be here in a few days -

Truly Yours
Geo. Vassey

Department of Agriculture,

Washington, D. C., June 23^d, 1881.

Prof. S. Watson

My dear Sir

I was disappointed when I went to examine the Mex Bound. volumes, in finding the third volume in poor condition and hesitated very much as to whether I had better send them or not. But, this was the only chance I knew of in the city, and I concluded to send them. The dealer protested that he could easily get \$12⁰⁰ if the 3^d vol was perfect, but dealer's testimony must be taken with allowance. However if you think these cannot pass send them back and I will have them disposed of otherwise. I have done the best I could, but without satisfying myself

Yours truly
Geo. Vassey

Wash. D.C.

June 23^d 1881

Prof. Sereno Watson
Botanic Garden
Cambridge.

We have mailed
you today as per order of Prof. Vasey
of the Ag. Dept. a set (3 vols) U.S.
Mexican Boundary, a very choice
copy, considering that it was pub.
about thirty years ago, consequently
entirely out of the question to
get perfectly new. We have sold
them for twice as much as
Prof. Vasey paid us & we trust though
the 3^d Vol. is a little imperfect, which
we showed & explained to Prof. V., they will
suit you, & we would be pleased to
send you anything else in the book
line at lowest rates. Enclosed find
J. A. Thompson

Department of Agriculture,

Washington, D. C., July 28, 1881.

Prof. Lorenzo Watson

My dear Sir

I send you to day, by mail, a small package containing some plants from Idaho collected by Dr E J Wilcox, who makes miserable specimens, but some of the plants are not altogether familiar to me; and also a few collected by my son in New Mexico. I will thank you to look at these and confirm or reject. Retain any that may be desirable and return the rest.

I hardly know yet what to think of Dr Loring. He seems to look upon the Department affairs with a good deal of suspicion, as perhaps he has occasion to in some directions. But the work of my division has been put back from want of help. Six months ago my helper was discharged for want of funds, and great quantity of plants has accumulated which need to be pressed & mounted for the Herb. I cannot do everything with my own hands, and it is not necessary, as there is an appropriation for

paying for help and buying specimens. But Dr. Loring
has not yet consented that I may make use of this ap-
propriation for the purpose indicated. He said he would
look into the subject and see. This is not very complimen-
tary to me, and is in fact quite mortifying.

There is also an appropriation for an Assistant Botanist.
His duties are not defined, but it was understood under
the old Government, that he was especially to take up
Cryptogamic Botany. But Dr. Loring seems to have
more utilitarian views, and wants an Economic
Botanist or perhaps rather an Agricultural Botanist.
I have mentioned to him Mr. C. G. Pringle, as one who
will perhaps answer his views —

My ambition has been to bring this Herbarium up to a
first class standard, in fulness and perfection of specimens,
and if allowed to proceed a few years longer, I think I
should reach the standard.

Excuse this personal digression

Truly Yours
Geo. Vasey

Enclosure? of Herbarium collection

In sending specimens of plants for investigation it is desirable to have the leaves, flowers, and fruit; and, in the case of bulbous plants, the bulbs also. When they are sent from a distance it is best to prepare the specimens by drying them under pressure between folds of absorbent paper, otherwise the parts shrink and break so as to be hardly recognizable. When the dried plants are sent they should be protected from breakage in the mail by being inclosed between pieces of stiff pasteboard. Packages weighing less than four pounds can be sent by mail at the rate of one-cent per ounce. Write the name of the sender on the outside. In the letter accompanying the specimens state where collected, the date, and any other particulars of the plant, whether reputed poisonous, pestiferous, medicinal, or useful.

Department of Agriculture,

DIVISION OF BOTANY,

Washington, D. C., Oct 10th, 1881.

Prof Sereno Watson

My dear Sir

Your Postal of the 7th is received
In reply I would state that I have not published "*Poa purpurascens*." Several years ago Dr Gray kindly lent me his Poas to study. I also had those of Dr Torrey's. *P. purpurascens* I founded on Parry's 294 Yellowstone Coll. with one of Hayden from the Uinta Mts, and Mr Hall's 633 Oregon. We have in our Herb. only a poor specimen of the latter. At the time named I drew up the following notes of the same; "Culm erect, 1 ft; leaves flat, short, 1-2 inches, pungent, minutely scabrous on the margin; sheaths 3-5 in long, striate, smooth, shining; ligule short, incised; panicle erect, contracted, 1-2 inches long, oblong-ovate, rays about in 3's, glabrous; spikelets ovate, 3-4 flowered, short pedicelled, glumes thin, lanceolate, acute, about equaling the palea; lower palea ~~scabrous~~ lanceolate, rather trigonous, minutely scabrous, slightly pubescent or glabrous, 3-5 nerved, upper third scabrous, not webbed. Panicle & upper part of culm & sheaths often deep purple."

Among all the grasses I have since received I have

not seen this form, and I did not like to publish without more material. It seems to have somewhat the habit of your *P. Eatonii* of which I have seen very little. Whenever you get ready to study *Poa* and *Atropis* I would like to put some material in your hands. I have a great quantity of specimens and am trying to classify them, especially the section *Atropis* (genus as given by Prof. Thurber), but confess I never had so hard a task. I had hoped that the Bot. Calif. would straighten out *Atropis* at least, but I am in more confusion than ever. Thus, Prof. Thurber gives *Atropis Californica* = *Poa Audina* Nutt. which I believe to be a good *Poa*. Trininius distinguished his section *Atropis* "spikelets linear, lower glume less than half as long as the florets". In the package of grasses which I sent to Genl. Munro, and which was returned to me after his death, he wrote "*Atropis Californica*" on the ticket of my *Festuca Oregona*.

But I will not proceed at present.

I sent you a parcel and letter on Saturday.

Hoping again to hear from you soon

I am Yours truly
Geo. Vasey

In sending specimens of plants for investigation it is desirable to have the leaves, flowers, and fruit; and, in the case of bulbous plants, the bulbs also. When they are sent from a distance it is best to prepare the specimens by drying them under pressure between folds of absorbent paper, otherwise the parts shrink and break so as to be hardly recognizable. When the dried plants are sent they should be protected from breakage in the mail by being enclosed between pieces of stiff pasteboard. Packages weighing less than four pounds can be sent by mail at the rate of one cent per ounce. Write the name of the sender on the outside. In the letter accompanying the specimens state where collected, the date, and any other particulars of the plant, whether reputed poisonous, pestiferous, medicinal, or useful.

Department of Agriculture,

DIVISION OF BOTANY,

Washington, D. C., June 19th, 1882.

Mr Sereno Watson

Cambridge Mass

Dear Sir,

Yours of the 16th inst is received. Please send us one set each of Nos. 4 & 5 of Curtiss' Plants. I enclose vouchers which you can fill out if convenient, as that will be a quicker way than to write to Mr Curtiss.

Truly Yours
Geo. Vasey
Botanist Dept. Agricult.

Rec'd check for \$36, and remitted to
Curtiss in Tennessee on July 5/82

In sending specimens of plants for investigation it is desirable to have the leaves, flowers, and fruit; and, in the case of bulbous plants, the bulbs, also. When they are sent from a distance it is best to prepare the specimens by drying them under pressure between folds of absorbent paper, otherwise the parts shrink and break so as to be hardly recognizable. When the dried plants are sent they should be protected from breakage in the mail by being inclosed between pieces of stiff pasteboard. Packages weighing less than four pounds can be sent by mail at the rate of one cent per ounce. Write the name of the sender on the outside. In the letter accompanying the specimens state where collected, the date, and any other particulars of the plant, whether reputed poisonous, pestiferous, medicinal, or useful.

United States

Department of Agriculture,

DIVISION OF BOTANY,

Washington, July 28th 1883.

Prof. S. Watson

My dear Sir

Yours of the 25th inst rec^d. It was hardly worth while to return the notes of D. Munro as they are so nearly unintelligible. I cannot agree with you as to Palmer's #1357, but when I see your paper I may perhaps be convinced. Neither can I agree with you in referring my *B. pusilla* to equal #1358 Palmer. It is near the *Chondrosium humile* HBK. but I think distinct. I am glad that you have named the Texas species. It had passed so long as *B. affinis* Hook that I thought it might be genuine and the reference in Gray's *Manual* an error. Am glad that you are satisfied with *B. Harvardii*. It is a very distinct form — I hope to have the pleasure of seeing you at Minneapolis.

Truly yours
Geo. Vasey

In sending specimens of plants for investigation it is desirable to have the leaves, flowers, and fruit; and, in the case of bulbous plants, the bulbs, also. When they are sent from a distance it is best to prepare the specimens by drying them under pressure between folds of absorbent paper, otherwise the parts shrink and break so as to be hardly recognizable. When the dried plants are sent they should be protected from breakage in the mail by being inclosed between pieces of stiff pasteboard. Packages weighing less than four pounds can be sent by mail at the rate of one cent per ounce. Write the name of the sender on the outside. In the letter accompanying the specimens state where collected, the date, and any other particulars of the plant, whether reputed poisonous, pestiferous, medicinal, or useful.

United States

Department of Agriculture,

DIVISION OF BOTANY,

Washington, Aug 7th 1883.

Prof. S. Watson

My dear Sir

Your paper on the Gram. & Cyperaceae has been received and I am very much obliged for the same. I would be glad to make ~~some~~ extended notes but cannot at present as I leave to morrow to go west. After my return I will refer to the paper again, but will mention a few points now. As to *Panicum giganteum* Schult. I did not mean to confirm the reference, but only to say that, D. Palmer 1338 was the same as 816 E. Hall which had been referred to *P. giganteum* Schult.

No 957 P. & P. can hardly be *S. uniseta* Torr. It is *S. setosa* var. *Carinata* in my opinion. *S. uniseta* was distributed in one of Mr. Curtis's fascicles as No 1 from Texas. I am glad that you have settled that Curious *Tricuspis monstrosa* Munro. I had accepted it as a *Tricuspis* without a thorough examination. There is a chance for another new genus in *Graphophorum flexuosum*, which in my opinion is generically distinct. 955 P. & P. I call *Heteropogon Allioni* - perhaps it is not specifically distinct from *H. contortus*. Is *Andropogon laevis*

zoides Dist. distinct from *Asaccharoides* Sw.?

There are several numbers of P. Palmer's collection to which you do not refer - some of other species than given in your list.

There are 2 or 3 species of P. P.'s coll. not in our set.

Your synopsis of *Bouteloua* is good - but how can you place 1358 Palmer which has usually 2 spikes, ~~in~~ the section "spikes always solitary"?

I am glad you have named *Pappophorum Wrightii* - It is a good sp.

Leptochloa mucronata Kth. I had supposed was to be left in *Leptochloa*.

I will examine again - Our specimens of *Eragrostis* are much mixed, but your notes will help in straightening them - Still at present I cannot make some numbers fit where you place them.

I expect my pamphlet will be ready in a day or two I will send, or have sent, copies to you & Dr. Gray.

Truly Yours
Geo. Vasey

* Hope to see you at Minneapolis

In sending specimens of plants for investigation it is desirable to have the leaves, flowers, and fruit; and, in the case of bulbous plants, the bulbs, also. When they are sent from a distance it is best to prepare the specimens by drying them under pressure between folds of absorbent paper, otherwise the parts shrink and break so as to be hardly recognizable. When the dried plants are sent they should be protected from breakage in the mail by being inclosed between pieces of stiff pasteboard. Packages weighing less than four pounds can be sent by mail at the rate of one cent per ounce. Write the name of the sender on the outside. In the letter accompanying the specimens state where collected, the date, and any other particulars of the plant, whether reputed poisonous, pestiferous, medicinal, or useful.

UNITED STATES

Department of Agriculture,

BUREAU OF BOTANY,

Washington, D. C., Oct 3rd 1884

Prof S. Watson
Dear Sir

Thanks for the type specimens of *Lujiola* *Alabamaensis*. Some months ago I sent to Prof. Hackel some of our undetermined *Andropogons*, and I have just received the return package. You will be interested to know the result. Some of these, he wrote, he had already seen in the Candolleian Herbarium and had named.

No 2105 & 805 C. Wright, N. Mex. & 406 Ed Greene N. Mex 1880 are -
Andropogon cirrhatus, Hackel

No 2104 C. Wright, N. Mex. a new sp. *A. Wrightii*, Hackel

No 2925 Lemmon & 966 P. & P. = *A. hirtiflorus* Kth var. *Feensis* Hackel -
= *A. Feensis*, Fourn.

No 2376 Bourgeau = *A. Liebmanni*, Hackel

No 3898 C. Wright Cuban Coll. = *A. Cubensis* Hackel

No 3901 do do do do = *A. Virginicus* L. = *A. dissitiflorus* Mx.

No 1 Andr. of Wilkes Exp. Organ Mts Brazil = *A. leucostachys*, Kth

Very Yours
Geo. Vasey

In sending specimens of plants for investigation it is desirable to have the leaves, flowers, and fruit; and, in the case of bulbous plants, the bulbs, also. When they are sent from a distance it is best to prepare the specimens by drying them under pressure between folds of absorbent paper, otherwise the parts shrink and break so as to be hardly recognizable. When the dried plants are sent they should be protected from breakage in the mail by being inclosed between pieces of stiff pasteboard. Packages weighing less than four pounds can be sent by mail at the rate of one cent per ounce. Write the name of the sender on the outside. In the letter accompanying the specimens state where collected, the date, and any other particulars of the plant, whether reputed poisonous, pestiferous, medicinal, or useful.

UNITED STATES

Department of Agriculture,

BUREAU OF BOTANY,

Washington, D. C., Nov 19th 1884.

Prof. G. Watson

My dear Sir

I send you by mail to day a package of Grasses, largely of Lemmon's Collection. I did not understand that the package which Prof. Thunberg sent was to be divided, as I bought the entire lot of Mr. Lemmon, and a pretty hard lot it was, much of it being as Thunberg said "a mess of hay". However I am very glad to send you a part, but it contained very little except common species.

I have added a few new species recently made, and add hereto a few notes on some previously sent. An *Elymus* collected by me at Veta Pass, perhaps marked *Elymus* or *Agropyrum*, with purple long awned spikelets I have called *Elymus Saundersii*, for our Mr. Saunders, Commissioner for the N.O. Exposition, who sent me west for the grasses.

A *Stipa* which I collected at Santa Fe, of which I think I sent you a specimen or two, I have called *Stipa Scribneri*.

A *Festuca* collected at Pea Gulch (pretty old specimen)

I have called *P. confinis*

✓ *Poa annua* var *stricta*, Prof. Scribner and myself have called *P. Bigelovii* - *Poa stricta* being preoccupied.

✓ A western *Poa* which I think I sent you some time ago from Howell's Coll. as *P. trivialis* var. is *Poa Howellii*, ^{P.S.} The N. Mt *Poa* which has been commonly called *P. arctica*, not the *P. cenisia* All = *arctica* Rth., we have called *Poa reflexa*.

? I think I also sent you some specimens of an *Agropyrum* from Purgulch Col. which I have called *A. unilaterale*.

It is in Hall's and other collections under 2 or 3 names I believe - the spike is commonly 1 sided.

✓ I sent you some specimens of an "Elymus or Agropyrum" from Orcutt, which I have called *E. Orcuttianus*.

Truly Yours
Geo. Vasey

P.S. I had forgotten to say that the *Rosa blanda* about which you enquired is not infrequent about here, in open woods or hill sides.

P.S. Can you spare a good specimen of *Astragalus mollissimus* to make a drawing from - If so I will be obliged and will return it soon. We have not a good specimen

Vasey

In sending specimens of plants for investigation it is desirable to have the leaves, flowers, and fruit; and, in the case of bulbous plants, the bulbs, also. When they are sent from a distance it is best to prepare the specimens by drying them under pressure between folds of absorbent paper, otherwise the parts shrink and break so as to be hardly recognizable. When the dried plants are sent they should be protected from breakage in the mail by being inclosed between pieces of stiff pasteboard. Packages weighing less than four pounds can be sent by mail at the rate of one cent per ounce. Write the name of the sender on the outside. In the letter accompanying the specimens state where collected, the date, and any other particulars of the plant, whether reputed poisonous, pestiferous, medicinal, or useful.

UNITED STATES

Department of Agriculture,

BUREAU OF BOTANY,

Washington, D. C., May 18th 1885.

Prof. Sereno Watson

My dear Sir

I have recently received from
Jost D A Russell Wyoming some specimens of what are
locally called Poison weed, of which I send you some
specimens numbered 1, 2, 3. No 1 I take to be the
Gymnospermus montanus var purpurascens, Nos 2 + 3 I
suppose I also to belong to that genus but am not acquainted
with the species. Indeed I suppose it is not fair to expect
that anybody can determine them with much confidence
without the fruit, but perhaps you may be sufficiently
familiar with them to give me the names - if so I shall
be much obliged.

Very truly Yours
Geo. Vasey

P. S. No 1 is said to poison stock, Nos 2 + 3 doubtful poison weeds

In sending specimens of plants for investigation it is desirable to have the leaves, flowers, and fruit; and, in the case of bulbous plants, the bulbs, also. When they are sent from a distance it is best to prepare the specimens by drying them under pressure between folds of absorbent paper, otherwise the parts shrink and break so as to be hardly recognizable. When the dried plants are sent they should be protected from breakage in the mail by being inclosed between pieces of stiff pasteboard. Packages weighing less than four pounds can be sent by mail at the rate of one cent per ounce. Write the name of the sender on the outside. In the letter accompanying the specimens state where collected, the date, and any other particulars of the plant, whether reputed poisonous, pestiferous, medicinal, or useful.

UNITED STATES

Department of Agriculture,

BUREAU OF BOTANY,

Washington, D. C., June 18th 1885.

Prof. Asa Gray

My dear Sir

Lieut. A. M. Greeley has furnished us with ~~part of~~ a set of the plants collected by him at Fort Conger, Grinnell Land, among which I recognize what I take to be the following species, *Ranunculus nivalis*, *R. affinis*, *Draba alpina*, *D. borealis* DC., *D. stellata* Jacq., *Vesicaria arctica* R.Br., *Cochlearia danica*?, *Chiranthus pygmaeus*, *Cardamine pratensis*, *Lychnis apetala* L., *L. triflora*, R.Br., *Stellaria longipes* var. *Edwardsonii*, *Cerastium alpinum*, L., *Anemone verna*, *Oxyria octopet.* var. *integripolia*, *Potentilla nivalis* L., *P. emarginata* Ph.? *Saxifraga flapellaris*, *Sticluspidata*, *S. cerma*, *S. oppositifolia*, *S. nivalis*, *Epilobium latifolium*, *Erigeron alpinus* L., *Erigeron compositus* var. *tupifolius*, *Arnica alpina*, *Taraxacum officinale* var. *pallida* Koch, *Cassiope tetragona*, *Androsace septentrionalis*, *Pedicularis capitata*, *P. Langsdorffii* var. *laevata*, *Oxyria reniformis*, *Polygonum viviparum*, *Salix arctica*, *Luzula hyperborea* R.Br., *Juncus biglumis* L., *Eriophorum polystachyon*, *Carex atata*, *C. vulgaris* var. *alpina*, *Alopecurus alpinus*, *Arctagrostis latifolia*, *Deschampsia brevifolia* R.Br.

Trisetum subspicatum var. *molle*, *Poa cenisia* All.
Poa laxa Hook., *Festuca rubra* var. *Agropyrum violaceum* Horn
Cystopsis fragilis, *Equisetum variegatum* Schl. E. undeterm.

Lieut. Greely said that he had sent you a set of the same
there are 2 or 3 other than enumerated above which I have not
satisfactorily determined, partly because of their immaturity. One
of them is I think another *Dreba*, and another a *Carex* ap-
proaching *C. obtusata*. As I wish to send in a list for pub-
lication in the Gazette I would be pleased if you would compare
the above names with your specimens and correct any errors, or
add any other species which may be in your set.

I hear that your health has been much improved by your
last winter's journeying, and I am very glad. With my best
regards

I am truly Yours,
Geo. Vasey

In sending specimens of plants for investigation it is desirable to have the leaves, flowers, and fruit; and, in the case of bulbous plants, the bulbs, also. When they are sent from a distance it is best to prepare the specimens by drying them under pressure between folds of absorbent paper, otherwise the parts shrink and break so as to be hardly recognizable. When the dried plants are sent they should be protected from breakage in the mail by being inclosed between pieces of stiff pasteboard. Packages weighing less than four pounds can be sent by mail at the rate of one cent per ounce. Write the name of the sender on the outside. In the letter accompanying the specimens state where collected, the date, and any other particulars of the plant, whether reputed poisonous, pestiferous, medicinal, or useful.

UNITED STATES

Department of Agriculture,

DIVISION OF BOTANY,

Washington, D. C., Nov 5th 1885.

Prof. James Watson
My dear Sir

I send you to day a small package containing a specimen of *Telauthera* which I cannot make agree with any in Chapman. It is stated to be extensively naturalized about Coosau S. C.

I also send a plant from California which I do not recognize - I will be much obliged if you will give me the names of the two if it be not too much trouble -

Truly Yours
Geo. Vasey

In sending specimens of plants for investigation it is desirable to have the leaves, flowers, and fruit; and, in the case of bulbous plants, the bulbs, also. When they are sent from a distance it is best to prepare the specimens by drying them under pressure between folds of absorbent paper, otherwise the parts shrink and break so as to be hardly recognizable. When the dried plants are sent they should be protected from breakage in the mail by being inclosed between pieces of stiff pasteboard. Packages weighing less than four pounds can be sent by mail at the rate of one cent per ounce. Write the name of the sender on the outside. In the letter accompanying the specimens state where collected, the date, and any other particulars of the plant, whether reputed poisonous, pestiferous, medicinal, or useful.

UNITED STATES

Department of Agriculture,

DIVISION OF BOTANY,

Washington, D. C., Feb. 16th 1886.

Prof. Asa Gray

My dear Sir

Your "Supplements & Indexes" has been received and I wish to thank you for the same.

We have now in the field such an excellent corps of Botanical Collectors, and the field of collecting has been so much extended lately, that the quantity of new discoveries is very surprising. The grasses have shared in the same expansion - during the past 5 or 6 years I think over a hundred ^{additional} species have to be recognized. I intend that you shall have specimens of every such addition wherever it is possible, and hope soon to send you a package, including those of Dr. Palmer's recent collection.

Truly Yours

Geo. Vasey

In sending specimens of plants for investigation it is desirable to have the leaves, flowers, and fruit; and, in the case of bulbous plants, the bulbs, also. When they are sent from a distance it is best to prepare the specimens by drying them under pressure between folds of absorbent paper, otherwise the parts shrink and break so as to be hardly recognizable. When the dried plants are sent they should be protected from breakage in the mail by being inclosed between pieces of stiff pasteboard. Packages weighing less than four pounds can be sent by mail at the rate of one cent per ounce. Write the name of the sender on the outside. In the letter accompanying the specimens state where collected, the date, and any other particulars of the plant, whether reputed poisonous, pestiferous, medicinal, or useful.

U. S. Department of Agriculture,

DIVISION OF BOTANY,

Washington, D. C., April 15, 1881.

Dear Sir,

I send you by mail this day a package of grasses, including most of the ones named by me. I have previously sent others, and with these I think ^{they} will give you a nearly complete suite of the new, and of many rare ones. Among them that may be lacking I will, if possible, supply if you will inform me what species are desired. I have also about ready similar packages to send to Columbia College, and to the Philadelphia Academy, so that they may be accessible for investigation and criticism.

Very truly yours,
Geo. Engelmann

I also have many ready packages to send to Rich. Davis - to the Academy.

In sending specimens of plants for investigation it is desirable to have the leaves, flowers, and fruit; and, in the case of bulbous plants, the bulbs, also. When they are sent from a distance it is best to prepare the specimens by drying them under pressure between folds of absorbent paper, otherwise the parts shrink and break so as to be hardly recognizable. When the dried plants are sent they should be protected from breakage in the mail by being inclosed between pieces of stiff pasteboard. Packages weighing less than four pounds can be sent by mail at the rate of one cent per ounce. Write the name of the sender on the outside. In the letter accompanying the specimens state where collected, the date, and any other particulars of the plant, whether reputed poisonous, pestiferous, medicinal, or useful.

UNITED STATES

Department of Agriculture,

DIVISION OF BOTANY,

Washington, D. C., Apr 21st 1886 .

Prof. Lorenzo Watson
My dear Sir

Your letter of the 16th inst. came to hand yesterday. The Commissioner is absent from the city at present, but on his return I will communicate your thanks for the package of grasses.

The specimen of *Festuca confinis* from Stein Mt. Oregon was a very young one which I added to show all the stages - I have others of the same lot more advanced which are unmistakably *F. confinis*.

I do not understand to what your final remarks relate. I am anxious to conform to all recognized laws of nomenclature. If you will state specifically to what species you refer I will enquire into it, and make any correction necessary.

Truly Yours
Geo. Vasey

In sending specimens of plants for investigation it is desirable to have the leaves, flowers, and fruit; and, in the case of bulbous plants, the bulbs, also. When they are sent from a distance it is best to prepare the specimens by drying them under pressure between folds of absorbent paper, otherwise the parts shrink and break so as to be hardly recognizable. When the dried plants are sent they should be protected from breakage in the mail by being inclosed between pieces of stiff pasteboard. Packages weighing less than four pounds can be sent by mail at the rate of one cent per ounce. Write the name of the sender on the outside. In the letter accompanying the specimens state where collected, the date, and any other particulars of the plant, whether reputed poisonous, pestiferous, medicinal, or useful.

UNITED STATES

Department of Agriculture,

DIVISION OF BOTANY,

Washington, D. C., April 26th 1886.

Prof. Sereus Watson
My dear Sir

Your letter of the 23rd inst. is at hand.

So far as I have yet learned the following grasses in the main list of Dr. Sereus are new species, viz: 78, 158, 159, 160 - In the ~~supplemental~~ supplemental list the following, 4, 9, 13, 16, 28, 30, 110^a, 117^a, are also new so far as I know - I have not yet heard from France, respecting the set I sent there.

With reference to the grass for which I have adopted a manuscript name instead of a previously published one, I think the case is that of *Sporobolus Arizonicus*, Thurb., which I had in my first Catalogue as *S. interruptus*. Prof. Scribner informed me that it was in Thurb's Herbarium as *S. Arizonicus*, and out of respect to manuscript names I adopted that of Prof. Thurb., but it seems that according to "rule" that will not do - So far as I know many of Munro's manuscript names have never been published, but where they exist in public herbaria and have been long known, I think those names should be adopted. Truly Yours
Geo. Vasey

In sending specimens of plants for investigation it is desirable to have the leaves, flowers, and fruit, and, in the case of bulbous plants, the bulbs, also. When they are sent from a distance it is best to prepare the specimens by drying them under pressure between folds of absorbent paper, otherwise the parts shrink and break so as to be hardly recognizable. When the dried plants are sent they should be protected from breakage in the mail by being inclosed between pieces of stiff pasteboard. Packages weighing less than four pounds can be sent by mail at the rate of one cent per ounce. Write the name of the sender on the outside. In the letter accompanying the specimens state where collected, the date, and any other particulars of the plant, whether reputed poisonous, pestiferous, medicinal, or useful.

U. S. Department of Agriculture,

DIVISION OF BOTANY,

Washington, D. C., June 14th 1886

Prof. Gerard Watson,
My dear Sir

I send you a small package by mail to day, and really hesitate to do so, for I know you must have enough to do without helping dull scholars. But the plants I send are mostly of some difficult orders which you have studied and will probably know at a glance - If they are imperfect and not worth the trouble of naming, then throw them away. I send also 2 sheets of *Eatonia* which please retain. I want to know if ~~any~~ the specimens of *E. Pennsylvanica* are typical. I also send a *Paspalum* to be compared with No 350 Drummond. It is much like *P. setaceum* but different as you will see. There is also in Texas a form of *P. setaceum* (No 803 E. Hall) which has pubescent spikelets but wanting the lower glume, and rounder in form. I saw in your Herbarium No 364 Drummond which I think is tickited by Munro *P. elatum* Rich. According to my recollection that looks like No 369 E Palmer, Indian Terr. Coll. 1868. Will you please examine and let me know.

Yours truly
Geo. Vasey

In sending specimens of plants for investigation it is desirable to have the leaves, flowers, and fruit; and, in the case of bulbous plants, the bulbs, also. When they are sent from a distance it is best to prepare the specimens by drying them under pressure between folds of absorbent paper, otherwise the parts shrink and break so as to be hardly recognizable. When the dried plants are sent they should be protected from breakage in the mail by being inclosed between pieces of stiff pasteboard. Packages weighing less than four pounds can be sent by mail at the rate of one cent per ounce. Write the name of the sender on the outside. In the letter accompanying the specimens state where collected, the date, and any other particulars of the plant, whether reputed poisonous, potherious, medicinal, or useful.

U. S. Department of Agriculture,

DIVISION OF BOTANY,

Washington, D. C., _____ 188' .

7. Represent to the Commissioner and the Committee ~~the~~
1st The utility and importance of the Herbarium - that it should as fully as possible represent the vegetation of the United States, and the status of Botany in this country - that it is valuable and should receive the support and patronage of the Government.
2. That it was founded upon the collections made in the explorations and surveys of the Government when it was the custom to employ botanists and other naturalists in connection with such surveys, but that some 10 years ago natural history work was discontinued on the surveys in consequence of which all recent additions to the Herbarium have been restricted to purchases of such collections as could be obtained.
3. That the plants now wanted in the Herbarium are mainly such as are found in remote districts, "out of the line of ordinary travel, and can only be obtained by special collection, and that means should be placed at the disposal of this Department to resume the work of botanical explora-

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U. S. Department of Agriculture,

DIVISION OF BOTANY,

Washington, D. C., _____ 188' .

tion in the interest of the Government Herbarium and in the interests of Science.

4. That all educational Institutions, especially the Agricultural Colleges are interested in the advancement of ~~Botan~~ botanical knowledge, and they can be greatly assisted in the matter of Herbarium Collections through which can be accomplished by this Department with suitable aid from the Government.

In sending specimens of plants for investigation it is desirable to have the leaves, flowers, and fruit; and, in the case of bulbous plants, the bulbs, also. When they are sent from a distance it is best to prepare the specimens by drying them under pressure between folds of absorbent paper, otherwise the parts shrink and break so as to be hardly recognizable. When the dried plants are sent they should be protected from breakage in the mail by being inclosed between pieces of stiff pasteboard. Packages weighing less than four pounds can be sent by mail at the rate of one cent per ounce. Write the name of the sender on the outside. In the letter accompanying the specimens state where collected, the date, and any other particulars of the plant, whether reputed poisonous, pestiferous, medicinal, or useful.

U. S. Department of Agriculture,

DIVISION OF BOTANY,

Washington, D. C., June 23^d 1886.

Prof Asa Gray
My dear Sir

I send you by mail a small package containing 3 or 4 specimens of plants from Alaska with which I am not familiar and would like your determination.

They are part of a small lot (perhaps 20 or 30 species) collected by Mr Chas H Thompson who was with the Corwin last year in the exploration of the Kookak River. Mr Thompson says that a larger lot was collected and left in San Francisco and he thinks are lost.

I shall probably know in a few days (when our appropriation bill passes) if I am to be allowed another clerk. As Prof Scribner's work is to be on the Cryptogams I must have an additional help, and I wish to consult you about a proper person. The salary allowed is only \$1000. I would like a young man who has a good general knowledge of botany and who wishes to make that a specialty. But I wish also if possible that his politics shall be democratic. The Commissioner has been soundly abused both in Congress and out for retaining in office so many Republican employees, and in making this

addition I would prefer to have the other side represented,
other things being equal. I understand that Prof.
J. L. Harvey formerly of the Arkansas Industrial University
is wanting a place, and presume he would accept
this - but I know not what are his politics. You may
however have in mind some person who will fill the
bill, and if so would be glad if you would inform me.

Truly Yours
Geo. Vasey

In sending specimens of plants for investigation it is desirable to have the leaves, flowers, and fruit; and, in the case of bulbous plants, the bulbs, also. When they are sent from a distance it is best to prepare the specimens by drying them under pressure between folds of absorbent paper, otherwise the parts shrink and break so as to be hardly recognizable. When the dried plants are sent they should be protected from breakage in the mail by being inclosed between pieces of stiff pasteboard. Packages weighing less than four pounds can be sent by mail at the rate of one cent per ounce. Write the name of the sender on the outside. In the letter accompanying the specimens state where collected, the date, and any other particulars of the plant, whether reputed poisonous, pestiferous, medicinal, or useful.

U. S. Department of Agriculture,

DIVISION OF BOTANY,

Washington, D. C., June 29th 1886

Prof. Lescus Watson

Your letter of the 17th inst duly rec^d. and I greatly obliged for the names of the specimens sent also for the notes on *Paspalum* & the seeds or spikelets of *P. leutiginosum*. I had observed the fact in our specimen of Curtis no 3576 that there were some culms (only tops) with pubescent flowers and the spikelets with an occasional ^{extra} lower glume, but I do not think these are the same as 350 Drummond, in which I have noticed no spikelets without this small glume. I find the extra glume frequently on other species, particularly *P. distichum*, and even when constantly present as in the *Dimorphostachys* of Fournier, I think should not remove the plants from *Paspalum*. I doubt if I can give you a full list of the purchasers of Palmer's sets - We had one - 1 to Philadelphia, 1 to Canby, 1 to J. Dounell Smith, 1 to Columbia College N.Y. I think there was 1 or 2 more sold beside those sent to Europe - Yes, I think 1 set to C. G. Pringle. I have had no information from Dr Palmer since he left. There is a letter here ~~from~~ ^{for} him from Europe - the stamps say, Helvetia & Valayre. Prof. Britton writes that he has not enough tickets for his

set and wants 200 more - If you have any to spare please send him some -

I have a letter from D. Gray which I will answer in a day or two.

Truly Yours
Geo. Vasey

1. New
2. Regel
3. Phil. Acad
4. Cady
5. Smith
6. Zornig Herb.
7. Wash
8. Pringle

In sending specimens of plants for investigation it is desirable to have the leaves, flowers, and fruit; and, in the case of bulbous plants, the bulbs, also. When they are sent from a distance it is best to prepare the specimens by drying them under pressure between folds of absorbent paper, otherwise the parts shrink and break so as to be hardly recognizable. When the dried plants are sent they should be protected from breakage in the mail by being inclosed between pieces of stiff pasteboard. Packages weighing less than four pounds can be sent by mail at the rate of one cent per ounce. Write the name of the sender on the outside. In the letter accompanying the specimens state where collected, the date, and any other particulars of the plant, whether reputed poisonous, pestiferous, medicinal, or useful.

U. S. Department of Agriculture,

DIVISION OF BOTANY,

Washington, D. C., July 20th 1886

Prof. L. Watson

My dear Sir

I sent you yesterday by mail a small package of plants, some for your herbarium and some for confirmation or correction. I ~~do~~ do not remember whether I have written you Prof Hackel's remarks concerning the new species of grasses of Palmer's Mex Collection. He says "I am convinced that all the species you named are really new ones or at least scarcely referable to Fournier's species, which it is often difficult to recognize from the short diagnosis - I doubt whether Mr Casson may have the leisure to answer your questions; while administering his great rural properties he seldom comes to Paris." &c He makes a correction of one of the species of *Andropogon*, the No 7 Palmer, which I called *A. cirrhatus* Hack.; he says it is *A. Schottii*, Rupr. var. *asperiglumis* Hack. I have just sent to the Bulletin a synopsis of the genus *Paspalum* which embodies about all I know of the U.S. species, leaving out synonymy mainly, and making the descriptions as short as possible.

I expect to leave in a day or two for a long trip, to investigate the grasses of the arid districts, and shall probably be absent for 6 weeks.

The office of Assistant Botanist will remain open until my return, and in the meantime if you or Dr. Gray can recommend a good man for the place I shall be much pleased.

Truly Yours,
Geo. Vasey

In sending specimens of plants for investigation it is desirable to have the leaves, flowers, and fruit; and, in the case of bulbous plants, the bulbs, also. When they are sent from a distance it is best to prepare the specimens by drying them under pressure between folds of absorbent paper, otherwise the parts shrink and break so as to be hardly recognizable. When the dried plants are sent they should be protected from breakage in the mail by being inclosed between pieces of stiff pasteboard. Packages weighing less than four pounds can be sent by mail at the rate of one cent per ounce. Write the name of the sender on the outside. In the letter accompanying the specimens state where collected, the date, and any other particulars of the plant, whether reputed poisonous, pestiferous, medicinal, or useful.

U. S. Department of Agriculture,

DIVISION OF BOTANY,

Washington, D. C., Nov 30 1886.

Prof S. Watson

My dear Sir

I am glad to learn that you are again at home in Cambridge. I had a letter from Dr Palmer about a month ago. He said he did not expect to be back before the last of November - I am now expecting his return every day. I had a letter from Dr Maximowicz dated Oct. 20. saying that he had rec'd a package of plants from me also one from Cambridge, and a full set of Pringle's Chichuahuan plants, of last year - and as he had received no letter from Mr Pringle he did not know whether it was from him and to be paid for, or from the Department. He does not say anything about Dr. Palmer's set. According to the books of the Int. Exchange, there were forwarded Apr. 24 ult. to Dr. Regel

1 package from Harvard, 1 from Dept. Agriculture, and 2 from Dr Ed. Palmer - and there is no account of any from Mr Pringle - I have written to Dr. Maximowicz to this effect.

Truly Yours
Geo. Vasey

Washington Oct 21st 87

Dr Asa Gray
My dear Sir

You have I presume learned of my effort at the meeting of the A.S.A.S. to interest the botanical Club in the Herbarium in an effort to obtain better opportunity for enlargement and improvement. A committee was appointed of which you was made Chairman, much to my gratification. The purpose was to present a Memorial to the Commissioner and the Agricultural Committee representing the utility of the Herbarium and the desirability and importance of suitable appropriations to make it what it should be. I have asked in my estimates for the coming year for an additional assistant, and for \$10,000 for local ~~exp~~ and other agents and collectors and special workers - I think that if an appeal is made in the direction I have indicated that the appropriations may be secured.

Now, with respect to the Sm. Inst. If there should be a decision to remove the Herbarium to that Inst., and room and workers should be provided, there would still be the same need of botanical exploration - and if that is the best channel for the work I would not object - although it seems to me that under present circumstances the Department of Agriculture is the best agency.

I enclose a few suggestions as to what I think an appeal should show - Doubtless you can improve them provided that you approve of the measure at all.

I want to come to Harvard if I can to make some investigations, but do not yet know if I can do so.

I have heard nothing from Paris. I suppose they were perhaps annoyed at my application and consider me ~~a~~ grass crazy. I have a copy ofournier's grasses of Mexico, but it is very unsatisfactory from too short and imperfect descriptions, ~~and~~ (only of new species), and from the poor analytic tables.

In our own country, Prof. Tracy ~~of~~ lately of the Miss. University spent 6 weeks in collecting and studying the grasses of Arizona Nevada and Utah. I was not able to do this personally on account of ^{the} severe and protracted sickness of my wife. My own health was poor during the spring and summer, but I am much better now. In the arid parts of Texas, Mr G. C. Nalley has spent 3 or 4 months in ~~se~~ botanical collections, chiefly of grasses.

As to the disturbing matter of which I wrote you last spring there has been a cessation. I presume there will be no more trouble in that direction.

I sent the "pea" and a few other plants yesterday. I have not found the letter which accompanied the seeds sent from Mo. But it is quite likely to be an introduction.

Truly Yours Geo. Vasey

In sending specimens of plants for investigation it is desirable to have the leaves, flowers, and fruit; and, in the case of bulbous plants, the bulbs, also. When they are sent from a distance it is best to prepare the specimens by drying them under pressure between folds of absorbent paper, otherwise the parts shrink and break so as to be hardly recognizable. When the dried plants are sent they should be protected from breakage in the mail by being inclosed between pieces of stiff pasteboard. Packages weighing less than four pounds can be sent by mail at the rate of one cent per ounce. Write the name of the sender on the outside. In the letter accompanying the specimens state where collected, the date, and any other particulars of the plant, whether reputed poisonous, pestiferous, medicinal, or useful.

U. S. Department of Agriculture,

DIVISION OF BOTANY,

Washington, D. C., Nov 11 1887.

Prof. Lorenzo Watson
My dear Sir

Your postal of the 8th inst. is at hand. I cannot say with any certainty where Dr. Palmer collected in 1872, but I think it was in S. Arizona. The *Vesicaria* of which you speak was from seed brought by him. I find in Herbarium also specimens of that and another species collected by him and ticketed Arizona. I send you a package of these for examination, and also several specimens for confirmation or change of name.

In 1868-9 Dr. Palmer collected in Sonora.

Truly Yours
Geo. Vasey

In sending specimens of plants for investigation it is desirable to have the leaves, flowers, and fruit; and, in the case of bulbous plants, the bulbs, also. When they are sent from a distance it is best to prepare the specimens by drying them under pressure between folds of absorbent paper, otherwise the parts shrink and break so as to be hardly recognizable. When the dried plants are sent they should be protected from breakage in the mail by being inclosed between pieces of stiff pasteboard. Packages weighing less than four pounds can be sent by mail at the rate of one cent per ounce. Write the name of the sender on the outside. In the letter accompanying the specimens state where collected, the date, and any other particulars of the plant, whether reputed poisonous, pestiferous, medicinal, or useful.

U. S. Department of Agriculture,

DIVISION OF BOTANY,

Washington, D. C., March 28th 1888.

Prof. Serrus Watson
My dear Sir,

Yours of the 22^d has been duly received. It appears to me that inasmuch as the other members of the Committee have signed the Report of which I sent you a copy, it would be better that you should also do so in order to have a practical agreement. If there is anything objectionable in the Report I would be glad if you would frankly say so.

I return you a copy of the Report which perhaps in view of my explanation you may be disposed to sign.

A set of Dr. Palmer's plants will be ready to send you to morrow I think —

Truly Yours,
Geo. Vasey

In sending specimens of plants for investigation it is desirable to have the leaves, flowers, and fruit; and, in the case of bulbous plants, the bulbs, also. When they are sent from a distance it is best to prepare the specimens by drying them under pressure between folds of absorbent paper, otherwise the parts shrink and break so as to be hardly recognizable. When the dried plants are sent they should be protected from breakage in the mail by being inclosed between pieces of stiff pasteboard. Packages weighing less than four pounds can be sent by mail at the rate of one cent per ounce. Write the name of the sender on the outside. In the letter accompanying the specimens state where collected, the date, and any other particulars of the plant, whether reputed poisonous, pestiferous, medicinal, or useful.

U. S. Department of Agriculture,

DIVISION OF BOTANY,

Washington, D. C., April 1888.

Prof. Sereus Watson
My dear Sir

Your letter of the 9th inst is received. With reference to the report of the Committee, the clause to which you refer ~~has~~ is obscure and needs explanation. A notice was inserted in the "Bulletin" for February giving some outlines of a plan and asking for communications, &c. A considerable number of replies or communications were received (addressed to me) and it is to these that the clause alluded to refers - The following persons are among those who wrote, Harvey Thomson, Hastings College, Nebraska, H. A. Evans, Gassard Female College, Lancaster ~~Mass~~ Ky. Prof. C. S. Sheldon, State Normal School Mo. F. E. McDonald, Peoria Ill. Dr. Foltz, Akron Ohio, C. G. Lloyd, Cincinnati Ohio -

As to the Smithsonian Reports of which you speak I think I wrote to the Sec. Inst. enquiring for them but received no reply.

Dr. Palmer's bundle of *Amarantus* is recd. I thought they were all alike but he said they varied so much in appearance where they grew that I thought he had better send all to you.

Very Truly
Geo. Vasey

In sending specimens of plants for investigation it is desirable to have the leaves, flowers, and fruit; and, in the case of bulbous plants, the bulbs, also. When they are sent from a distance it is best to prepare the specimens by drying them under pressure between folds of absorbent paper, otherwise the parts shrink and break so as to be hardly recognizable. When the dried plants are sent they should be protected from breakage in the mail by being inclosed between pieces of stiff pasteboard. Packages weighing less than four pounds can be sent by mail at the rate of one cent per ounce. Write the name of the sender on the outside. In the letter accompanying the specimens state where collected, the date, and any other particulars of the plant, whether reputed poisonous, pestiferous, medicinal, or useful.

U. S. Department of Agriculture,

DIVISION OF BOTANY,

Washington, D. C., May 3^d 1888.

Prof. S. Watson

My dear Sir,

Your letter of the 1st inst. is received.

I am very glad you have written, though I am much surprised at the contents of the letter. The copy of Rules I sent to you as to the other members of the Committee for your approval or correction. I expected of course, that if the paper was objectionable to you in any way you would say so. Perhaps you are right that it is not the Committee's duty to "pretend" to organize the Club - but strange that the other members had not thought the same.

I was taken aback also by your copy of the article for the Gazette. I think it would have been more friendly on your part if you had first written to me. Mr. Crozier showed me the article before he sent it to the Gazette, but I was very busy and perhaps did not give it proper consideration - One or two sentences are somewhat ambiguous and perhaps require some explanation - which I will try to give.

We have for many years made extensive distributions through the mails free, chiefly to the Agr. Colleges, but also to Scientific Societies and to specialists, without any question as to the rightfulness of the matter, and have sometimes furnished parties with the means of sending packages to us free also, when it was an advantage to the Herbarium to do so. It was Mr.

Crozier's idea that if the exchanges could be made advantageous to the Herbarium suitable packages could be transmitted in the same way. But the matter had not been determined upon and is referred to as possible "in this case". Of course there would be a proper limit to such a measure.

Your statement that such a use of the frank of the Department would be dishonorable and dishonest, is a pretty strong one and I think made without due consideration - The Department has a right to send and does send to all parts of the country frank for various things which it wants in the performance of its legitimate functions, and one of these functions as I conceive it is the building up and improvement of the Herbarium. This is no private business - the Herbarium belongs to the Government of the United States and is a valuable property - and I hold that it is the duty of the Government to foster it, just as it fosters other Scientific interests at Washington. But it is not my purpose to do anything in this matter to compromise the "Botanical Club". The Club shall have the chance to speak for itself.

To show you that I have no personal interest in this matter I will say that I turned ⁱⁿ ~~to~~ to the Herbarium, when I came here, and since, thousands of my botanical specimens, and do not now own a single one and do not expect to. I am glad that you wrote your mind plainly and freely to me, but I hope that upon reviewing the matter you may feel that some imputations were hardly deserved.

Truly Yours Geo. Vasey

P. S. Upon reading the above communication I observe that I
may not have been sufficiently definite on one point. Mr Crozier
and myself in talking about the exchange were considering whether to charge
a fee for membership or to give the alternative of a percentage of the
specimens sent in ^{for the Herbarium.} as compensation for the trouble &c. Mr Crozier's resig-
nation to take a position in the Iowa Ag. Experiment Station interrupted
or diverted my thoughts from the subject. If upon reading this letter
you ^{or consent} prefer to withdraw your communication to the Gazette it will save
^{and unpleasant} some unnecessary discussion.

G. V.

In sending specimens of plants for investigation it is desirable to have the leaves, flowers, and fruit; and, in the case of bulbous plants, the bulbs, also. When they are sent from a distance it is best to prepare the specimens by drying them under pressure between folds of absorbent paper, otherwise the parts shrink and break so as to be hardly recognizable. When the dried plants are sent they should be protected from breakage in the mail by being inclosed between pieces of stiff pasteboard. Packages weighing less than four pounds can be sent by mail at the rate of one cent per ounce. Write the name of the sender on the outside. In the letter accompanying the specimens state where collected, the date, and any other particulars of the plant, whether reputed poisonous, pestiferous, medicinal, or useful.

U. S. Department of Agriculture,

DIVISION OF BOTANY,

Washington, D. C., May 16, 1888.

Prof. Serrus Watson
My dear Sir

Your letter of the 15th inst is received. The "Rules" will be published not as from the Committee. I accept your statement that your criticisms were not offered in an unfriendly spirit. I sent Mr Coulter an article to be published in connection with yours, and he said it explained the matter satisfactorily and he would publish it in connection with your article. He said nothing of any option to withdraw your article. Of course I would rather it were not published, for I think it casts imputations upon me that are undeserved, but I have no authority to ask Prof Coulter to suppress it. I could go still more minutely into an explanation but do not care to spend time upon it.

Truly Yours
Geo. Vasey

In sending specimens of plants for investigation it is desirable to have the leaves, flowers, and fruit; and, in the case of bulbous plants, the bulbs, also. When they are sent from a distance it is best to prepare the specimens by drying them under pressure between folds of absorbent paper, otherwise the parts shrink and break so as to be hardly recognizable. When the dried plants are sent they should be protected from breakage in the mail by being inclosed between pieces of stiff pasteboard. Packages weighing less than four pounds can be sent by mail at the rate of one cent per ounce. Write the name of the sender on the outside. In the letter accompanying the specimens state where collected, the date, and any other particulars of the plant, whether reputed poisonous, pestiferous, medicinal, or useful.

U. S. Department of Agriculture,

DIVISION OF BOTANY,

Washington, D. C., May 17 1888.

Prof. Serrus Watson
My dear Sir

My short and hastily written note of yesterday, upon later consideration I fear may show some irritability which I did not particularly feel. I thought a further discussion of the matter might be a waste of your time as well as of mine. If I know it to be desirable to you I shall feel pleased to make further explanation. But I may say that although the subject of the discussion was under consideration at the time Mr Crozier wrote his article, yet I soon came to the conclusion that it would not be best to propose to furnish franks, as the privilege might be abused, and the saving ^{to the parties concerned} would be a small consideration. Mr Crozier left here the 1st inst. to take a position in the Iowa Agr. Experiment Station.

Truly Yours
Geo. Vasey

In sending specimens of plants for investigation it is desirable to have the leaves, flowers, and fruit; and, in the case of bulbous plants, the bulbs, also. When they are sent from a distance it is best to prepare the specimens by drying them under pressure between folds of absorbent paper, otherwise the parts shrink and break so as to be hardly recognizable. When the dried plants are sent they should be protected from breakage in the mail by being inclosed between pieces of stiff pasteboard. Packages weighing less than four pounds can be sent by mail at the rate of one cent per ounce. Write the name of the sender on the outside. In the letter accompanying the specimens state where collected, the date, and any other particulars of the plant, whether reputed poisonous, pestiferous, medicinal, or useful.

U. S. Department of Agriculture,

DIVISION OF BOTANY,

Washington, D. C., June 15 1888.

Prof. Lewis Watson
My dear Sir

A day or two since I sent you a small parcel of plants, which I do not readily identify, and which I will thank you to look over and name if not too much trouble to you. One of them was from Dr. Palmer's Mexican Collection, not in the sets, and without flower or fruit, a small tree the bark of which Dr. Palmer said was exported to Europe as a tanning material. It has a Rutaceous look. The others are from N. Carolina. Keep what you wish and return the balance -

Truly Yours
Geo. Vasey

P.S., I have rec'd orders for Dr. Palmer's plants from Kew, British Museum & Austria. Dr. Palmer finding that it would be better to go to Guaymas in the fall, concluded to botanize in California until September and then go to G.

In sending specimens of plants for investigation it is desirable to have the leaves, flowers, and fruit; and, in the case of bulbous plants, the bulbs, also. When they are sent from a distance it is best to prepare the specimens by drying them under pressure between folds of absorbent paper, otherwise the parts shrink and break so as to be hardly recognizable. When the dried plants are sent they should be protected from breakage in the mail by being inclosed between pieces of stiff pasteboard. Packages weighing less than four pounds can be sent by mail at the rate of one cent per ounce. Write the name of the sender on the outside. In the letter accompanying the specimens state where collected, the date, and any other particulars of the plant, whether reputed poisonous, pestiferous, medicinal, or useful.

U. S. Department of Agriculture,

DIVISION OF BOTANY,

Washington, D. C., Aug 29 1888.

Prof. Serris Watson

My dear Sir

Your letter of the 4th inst. and the recent one containing the list of Dr. Palmer's plants came ^{duh} to hand, the first during my absence at the West. I am having the list duplicated.

The missing numbers are duplicate numbers of several grasses which I will try to hunt up; at least most of them are so — No 505 is *Stipa Californica* n. sp. of which there was not enough for distribution in the sets. A letter recently received from Dr. Palmer states that he was at San Diego, trying to recuperate his health. In September he was to go from Yuma down to the head of the ~~R~~ Gulf to make some collections of odds & ends as he called them. Have just received a box of plants from him, but have had no time to examine them.

Truly Yours
Geo. Vasey

In sending specimens of plants for investigation it is desirable to have the leaves, flowers, and fruit; and, in the case of bulbous plants, the bulbs, also. When they are sent from a distance it is best to prepare the specimens by drying them under pressure between folds of absorbent paper, otherwise the parts shrink and break so as to be hardly recognizable. When the dried plants are sent they should be protected from breakage in the mail by being inclosed between pieces of stiff pasteboard. Packages weighing less than four pounds can be sent by mail at the rate of one cent per ounce. Write the name of the sender on the outside. In the letter accompanying the specimens state where collected, the date, and any other particulars of the plant, whether reputed poisonous, pestiferous, medicinal, or useful.

U. S. Department of Agriculture,

DIVISION OF BOTANY,

Washington, D. C., Sept 4th 1888.

Prof. S. Watson

My dear Sir

I find most of the Hawk numbers of your list - as follows: 46 = 51; 54 = 348; 55 = 268; 67 probably an *Artichoke* but I do not find it; 79 = 45; 160 = 165; 192 *Leptochloa mucronata* Kth; 194 = 162; 200 = 204; 273 = 270; 274 = 350; 275 = 328; 286 = 288; 505 *Stipa Californica* V. n. sp.; 506 *Chloris elegans* HBK = 507 = 162; 1905 = 159; 11 = 220; 100 = 102.

I have received Palmer's collection in S. Cal. and will send you everything peculiar. Dr. Palmer writes me that Dr. Greene is very anxious to have a set to work up. He seems to think he has a patent right on all Califor. plants. I should think he is verging toward crazy on the subject. The plants mostly look familiar, but some show variations or peculiarities. My boys are helping me work them up.

Truly Yours,
Geo. Vasey

In sending specimens of plants for investigation it is desirable to have the leaves, flowers, and fruit; and, in the case of bulbous plants, the bulbs, also. When they are sent from a distance it is best to prepare the specimens by drying them under pressure between folds of absorbent paper, otherwise the parts shrink and break so as to be hardly recognizable. When the dried plants are sent they should be protected from breakage in the mail by being inclosed between pieces of stiff pasteboard. Packages weighing less than four pounds can be sent by mail at the rate of one cent per ounce. Write the name of the sender on the outside. In the letter accompanying the specimens state where collected, the date, and any other particulars of the plant, whether reputed poisonous, pestiferous, medicinal, or useful.

U. S. Department of Agriculture,

DIVISION OF BOTANY,

Washington, D. C., Nov 14 1888.

Prof. J. Watson
My dear Sir

Yours of the 12th containing names of some of D. Palmer's plants is duly received. I am having a few lists struck off by the type writer. Of No 341 I have no remembrance, but will examine our set to ascertain if it is there.

Truly Yours,
Geo. Vasey

P. S. Would you be willing to furnish descriptions of the new species of Palmer's Cal. collection for publication in the Bot. Gazette? or would you prefer to have them first described in the Proc. Am. Acad. I was thinking of writing some notes on the Coll. for publication in the Gazette. A second box of his plants is en route and I hope will be here soon.

In sending specimens of plants for investigation it is desirable to have the leaves, flowers, and fruit; and, in the case of bulbous plants, the bulbs, also. When they are sent from a distance it is best to prepare the specimens by drying them under pressure between folds of absorbent paper, otherwise the parts shrink and break so as to be hardly recognizable. When the dried plants are sent they should be protected from breakage in the mail by being inclosed between pieces of stiff pasteboard. Packages weighing less than four pounds can be sent by mail at the rate of one cent per ounce. Write the name of the sender on the outside. In the letter accompanying the specimens state where collected, the date, and any other particulars of the plant, whether reputed poisons, pestiferous, medicinal, or useful.

U. S. Department of Agriculture,

DIVISION OF BOTANY,

Washington, D. C., Nov 21st 1888.

Mr Sessens Watson

My dear Sir,

Your letter of the 19th inst. is at hand.
You enquire about certain plants of Dr. Palmer's California Collection "which he sent me" - The plants were sent from the Department of Agriculture and not from Dr. Palmer. We took all his collection, except 5 sets. The Collection was a small one - less than 250 species - many only in single specimens. I sent you specimens of all that I thought would be, particularly interesting to you, ~~you~~ asking you to name such as were new. The *Collinsia* about which you enquire is in the Collection, and I called it *C. Torreyi*. Probably if it had shown good flowers I should have detected a difference. It is in nearly all the specimens (of which I send you some today) past flowering. In the other features of the plant it seems hardly distinguishable from *C. Torreyi*. The 5 sets to which I alluded are taken by ^{J.D.} Mr. Smith, Canby, Greene, Britton &c, and number about 200 species. The common things I thought you would not care for. As to the localities for the other numbers; of No 168 Dr. Palmer writes - grows on the lower parts of slopes and ridges, very common.

bloom yellow, has rather strong scent like that of *Vernifuge*."

This was in Long Meadow Tulare Co.

of 176 he says, "grows at the drier edges of low wet places, bloom lower part plum color, upper orange color."

of 185 - he says, "shady slopes, bloom dirty white"

All collected in Long Meadow.

Truly Yours
Geo. Vasey

P. S. I sent the specimens to you so that you might give the names, notwithstanding Mr Green's earnest solicitations that they should be sent to him first.

In sending specimens of plants for investigation it is desirable to have the leaves, flowers, and fruit; and, in the case of bulbous plants, the bulbs, also. When they are sent from a distance it is best to prepare the specimens by drying them under pressure between folds of absorbent paper, otherwise the parts shrink and break so as to be hardly recognizable. When the dried plants are sent they should be protected from breakage in the mail by being inclosed between pieces of stiff pasteboard. Packages weighing less than four pounds can be sent by mail at the rate of one cent per ounce. Write the name of the sender on the outside. In the letter accompanying the specimens state where collected, the date, and any other particulars of the plant, whether reputed poisonous, pestiferous, medicinal, or useful.

U. S. Department of Agriculture,

DIVISION OF BOTANY,

Washington, D. C., Jan'y 23^d 1889.

Prof S. Watson

Dear Sir

Yours of the 22^d is rec^d. The specimen which you enclose I recognize; at the time of its collection I thought that it was the *A. Cabanisii*, and sent it to Prof. Hackel for inquiry. He said it was a good variety of *A. Scoparium*, the var. multicamerum.

We have 2 or 3 specimens of Chapman's *A. maritimum*, and they present a very striking appearance, particularly in the large flowering bracts. I think it is about as good a species as most of the allied ones. If the *Andropogon argenteus* D.C. is not now employed (having been reduced to *paracharoides*) I do not see why Elliott's name should not be retained for that now called *A. argyraeus* - it being earlier than Shuttle's name.

Prof Hackel himself now ^{restores} ~~restores~~ the old name to *A. Virginicus*.

With you I agree, that we should follow B. & H. in the main.

Truly Yours
Geo. Vasey

In sending specimens of plants for investigation it is desirable to have the leaves, flowers, and fruit; and, in the case of bulbous plants, the bulbs, also. When they are sent from a distance it is best to prepare the specimens by drying them under pressure between folds of absorbent paper, otherwise the parts shrink and break so as to be hardly recognizable. When the dried plants are sent they should be protected from breakage in the mail by being inclosed between pieces of stiff pasteboard. Packages weighing less than four pounds can be sent by mail at the rate of one cent per ounce. Write the name of the sender on the outside. In the letter accompanying the specimens state where collected, the date, and any other particulars of the plant, whether reputed poisonous, pestiferous, medicinal, or useful.

U. S. Department of Agriculture,

DIVISION OF BOTANY,

Washington, D. C., Jan'y 30th 1889.

Prof. Sereno Watson

My dear Sir

Yours of the 28th is at hand. We have a good sheet of the "*Muhlenbergia ambigua* Torr. Gp. Collected by Chas A. Geyer, Sept 20th 1839. Stony banks of Lake Okamaw, Sioux Country." I have examined a good number of spikelets and find no pedicel or rudiment of a 2^d flower. I have occasionally seen a second flower ^{some} in *Muhlenbergias* I think, but they must be very rare. A second flower (perfect) occasionally occurs in some species of *Sporobolus*, and a minute pedicel sometimes in *Aristis*. You say that is the only character which separates *Dasyxys* from *Calamagrostis*. I have never been satisfied with Benthams disposition of those 2 genera, and especially not with his removal of our *C. longifolia* & *brachypilis* to *Ammophila*, although I followed it in my Catalogue. I have thought a good deal about the genera and have come to the conclusion that the genus *Calamagrostis* should be restored, with *Dasyxys* as ^{one} section, and Dr. Grays *Calamovilfa* as another section, this to include the *C. longifolia*, *C. brachypilis* and *C. Curtisii*. The name *Calamovilfa* is a good one as the flowers are nearly those of *Vilfa* but larger - I ~~have~~ intend to publish a note on this matter as soon as possible.

(over)

Truly Yours Geo. Vasey

The genus *Amnophila* embracing *A. arundinacea* & *A. baltica*
is I think sufficiently distinct as a genus from the section
Calamovilfa.

Our specimens of *M. ambigua* can hardly be separated from
M. sylvatica except as a variety which I would call var. *ambigua*
It has a denser panicle, and is more erect in habit. The awns
are perhaps a little longer

In sending specimens of plants for investigation it is desirable to have the leaves, flowers, and fruit; and, in the case of bulbous plants, the bulbs, also. When they are sent from a distance it is best to prepare the specimens by drying them under pressure between folds of absorbent paper, otherwise the parts shrink and break so as to be hardly recognizable. When the dried plants are sent they should be protected from breakage in the mail by being inclosed between pieces of stiff pasteboard. Packages weighing less than four pounds can be sent by mail at the rate of one cent per ounce. Write the name of the sender on the outside. In the letter accompanying the specimens state where collected, the date, and any other particulars of the plant, whether reputed poisonous, pestiferous, medicinal, or useful.

U. S. Department of Agriculture,

DIVISION OF BOTANY,

Washington, D. C., Feb 4th 1889.

Mr Lorenzo Watson

Dear Sir

Your letter of the 1st inst, is duly received. The copies of your Contributions have not yet been received. Probably they will soon come. Dr. Palmer is now in Southern California with headquarters in San Diego. He is now employed by the Department as a collector for this division. He will not go to Guatemala as he proposed.

Your specimen of *M. setigera* from Nevada is much smaller than that of *M. ambigua*, with shorter, ^{denser,} stiffer panicle, and the flowers, i.e. the flowering glumes, have shorter awns - otherwise there is no particular difference -

I suppose I could give you some information respecting additions ^{and changes} to be made to the Manual, but I am too modest to volunteer them.

Truly Yours
Geo. Vasey

In sending specimens of plants for investigation it is desirable to have the leaves, flowers, and fruit; and, in the case of bulbous plants, the bulbs, also. When they are sent from a distance it is best to prepare the specimens by drying them under pressure between folds of absorbent paper, otherwise the parts shrink and break so as to be hardly recognizable. When the dried plants are sent they should be protected from breakage in the mail by being inclosed between pieces of stiff pasteboard. Packages weighing less than four pounds can be sent by mail at the rate of one cent per ounce. Write the name of the sender on the outside. In the letter accompanying the specimens state where collected, the date, and any other particulars of the plant, whether reputed poisonous, pestiferous, medicinal, or useful.

U. S. Department of Agriculture,

DIVISION OF BOTANY,

Washington, D. C., May 18 '1889.

Mr Sereno Watson

Dear Sir

I send you herewith some seeds of a new species of *Distichlis*, (*D. Palmeri*) recently collected by Dr. Palmer near the head of the Gulf of California.

~~The~~ The low, muddy river banks for 40 or 50 miles are covered by the grass, and the grain is annually collected by the Cocopas Indians and furnishes a standard article of food for their subsistence. I will have figures drawn and will publish the description soon. I will also soon send you ^{the grass and} many good things which Dr. P. is collecting. He found *Amnobrauma* in the same region.

I find we are lacking your "Contributions No 15". If you can spare a copy will be much obliged.

Truly Yours
Geo. Vasey

P.S. The grain has been exposed to fire by the Indians in order to get it out, but I find that a part at least germinates.

I think an interesting paper may be made respecting this grass, for the Garden & Forest.

In sending specimens of plants for investigation it is desirable to have the leaves, flowers, and fruit; and, in the case of bulbous plants, the bulbs, also. When they are sent from a distance it is best to prepare the specimens by drying them under pressure between folds of absorbent paper, otherwise the parts shrink and break so as to be hardly recognizable. When the dried plants are sent they should be protected from breakage in the mail by being inclosed between pieces of stiff pasteboard. Packages weighing less than four pounds can be sent by mail at the rate of one cent per ounce. Write the name of the sender on the outside. In the letter accompanying the specimens state where collected, the date, and any other particulars of the plant, whether reputed poisonous, pestiferous, medicinal, or useful.

U. S. Department of Agriculture,

DIVISION OF BOTANY,

Washington, D. C., June 10 1889.

Prof. Sereno Watson

My dear Sir,

Your letter of the 8th is at hand.

Paspalum Digitaria gave me much trouble. As you say *P. Michauxianum* ^{Kth} and *Digitaria paspaloides* Poir. are evidently based on *Digitaria paspaloides* Michx. which I think is *Paspalum distichum* for the following reasons - 1st The description fits to that, "*Spica binis, subuncialis*", 2^d We have specimens from Herb. Gay, ticketed *Digitaria paspaloides* Michx., which are *P. distichum*. This shows how Michaux's plant was regarded in Europe; 3^d In the Meissner Collection, Herb. Columbia Coll., are specimens ticketed - *Paspalum Michauxianum* Kth
Digitaria paspaloides Michx
In civitate Missouri
leg. b. Frank. 1837

These specimens are *Paspalum distichum*.

Mr Elliott's *Millium paspalodes* judging from the description and the very poor figure may be *P. Digitaria* of Chapman, although he refers to Michaux's *D. paspaloides* as synonymous.

Doell in his *Graminea* for the Brazilian Flora quotes

In sending specimens of plants for investigation it is desirable to have the leaves, flowers, and fruit; and, in the case of bulbous plants, the bulbs, also. When they are sent from a distance it is best to prepare the specimens by drying them under pressure between folds of absorbent paper, otherwise the parts shrink and break so as to be hardly recognizable. When the dried plants are sent they should be protected from breakage in the mail by being inclosed between pieces of stiff pasteboard. Packages weighing less than four pounds can be sent by mail at the rate of one cent per ounce. Write the name of the sender on the outside. In the letter accompanying the specimens state where collected, the date, and any other particulars of the plant, whether reputed poisonous, pestiferous, medicinal, or useful.

U. S. Department of Agriculture,

DIVISION OF BOTANY,

Washington, D. C., 188

and *Pasp. Michauxianum* ^{Kth}

Digitaria paspaloides, Michx. *Millium paspalodes* Ell. &c to *Paspalum vaginatum* Lin. & *Pasp.* But he also refers *Millium distichum* Muhl. and doubtfully, *Paspalum distichum* Lin. to the same. On the other hand Gris. in *Fl. W. Indies* refers *P. Michauxianum* ^{Kth} and *P. platycaule* Poir. to *P. compressum* Nes. Kunth refers *Pasp. compressum* Nes. to *P. platycaule* Poir.

Trinius fig. 115 as *Paspalum obtusifolium* Raddi appears to be pretty nearly our plant - that is referred to *Pasp. furcatum* Thunb. by Doell. Now out of this mass of contradictory evidence what can we get? I don't know, but would like to have an opportunity of more thorough study in European herbaria. Perhaps you may find among your material something decisive.

Truly Yours,
Geo. Vasey

P. S. Of course if *Pasp. Michauxianum* ^{Kth} is *P. Digitaria* Poir. Poir.'s name is I suppose the older

In sending specimens of plants for investigation it is desirable to have the leaves, flowers, and fruit, and, in the case of bulbous plants, the bulbs, also. When they are sent from a distance it is best to prepare the specimens by drying them under pressure between folds of absorbent paper, otherwise the parts shrink and break so as to be hardly recognizable. When the dried plants are sent they should be protected from breakage in the mail by being inclosed between pieces of stiff pasteboard. Packages weighing less than four pounds can be sent by mail at the rate of one cent per ounce. Write the name of the sender on the outside. In the letter accompanying the specimens state where collected, the date, and any other particulars of the plant, whether reputed poisonous, pestiferous, medicinal, or useful.

U. S. Department of Agriculture,

DIVISION OF BOTANY,

Washington, D. C., June 8th 1889.

Prof. Sereus Watson

My dear Sir,

Your letter of the 6th is at hand.

With reference to the grass, I wrote that it differs from *Distichlis* in having two of the lower flowering glumes empty, in addition to the ordinary pair — and in the disarticulation of the spikelets both male and female.

You will notice in B. & H. description of *Distichlis*, that only the two lower glumes are empty — and the rachilla in ♂ spikelets continuous, in ♀ interflours articulated — In the specimens I have this disarticulation of the male spikelets is not conspicuous, only a few or part of the florets appearing to have separated, but perhaps when fully mature they may all do so. I send you a package herewith, which I wish you would examine. My first thought was that it was a *Distichlis*, for in habit it is clearly there, but in most of its technical characters it is *Uniola*. As I have said it seems to unite the two genera. What would you do in such a case? If one genus has to drop out it must be *Distichlis* as that is latest. I will send a technical description to go with the popular one — I also send a package of specimens.

In sending specimens of plants for investigation it is desirable to have the leaves, flowers, and fruit; and, in the case of bulbous plants, the bulbs, also. When they are sent from a distance it is best to prepare the specimens by drying them under pressure between folds of absorbent paper, otherwise the parts shrink and break so as to be hardly recognizable. When the dried plants are sent they should be protected from breakage in the mail by being inclosed between pieces of stiff pasteboard. Packages weighing less than four pounds can be sent by mail at the rate of one cent per ounce. Write the name of the sender on the outside. In the letter accompanying the specimens state where collected, the date, and any other particulars of the plant, whether reputed poisonous, pestiferous, medicinal, or useful.

U. S. Department of Agriculture,

BOTANICAL DIVISION,

Washington, D. C., Sept 20 1889.

Prof S. Watson

My dear Sir

Herewith I enclose postal note for the amount of charge on Cosson's *Flora Atlantica* - on which you have had trouble - It seems as if then scientific work should not be subject to such extravagant charges.

I have had an interesting trip across the continent, but not at a good part of the year for botanical collections.

Dr Palmer is still at San Diego, where he has been sick since July 1. He is improving and hopes to be able to resume work soon. We are considering the question of sending him to Australia for a year to collect plants, seeds, grasses &c

I saw Mr & Mrs Brandegee at San Francisco - Did not see Mr Greene who was in the mountains of Northern California.

Mr Brandegee has made a large collection in Lower California.

I saw Mr. C. R. Orcutt who has done some botanical work.

We have not yet quite completed the examination of Dr Palmer's Lower California plants.

Truly Yours,
Geo. Vasey

In sending specimens of plants for investigation it is desirable to have the leaves, flowers, and fruit; and, in the case of bulbous plants, the bulbs, also. When they are sent from a distance it is best to prepare the specimens by drying them under pressure between folds of absorbent paper, otherwise the parts shrink and break so as to be hardly recognizable. When the dried plants are sent they should be protected from breakage in the mail by being inclosed between pieces of stiff pasteboard. Packages weighing less than four pounds can be sent by mail at the rate of one cent per ounce. Write the name of the sender on the outside. In the letter accompanying the specimens state where collected, the date, and any other particulars of the plant, whether reputed poisonous, pestiferous, medicinal, or useful.

U. S. Department of Agriculture,

BOTANICAL DIVISION,

Washington, D. C., Jan. 24 1890.

Dr. Sereno Watson,
Cambridge, Mass.

Dear Sir:

I shall be glad to let
you have a set of the Bolander
Mosses.

We have never succeeded in getting the second volume of Musci Alleghaniensis, nor Austin's Hepaticae Bor.-Amer.. Can you put us on the track of either?

Do not hurry about making a return for the mosses.

Yours truly,

Geo. Vasey
Botanist.

U. S. Department of Agriculture,

Washington, D. C., March 19th, 1890.

Dr. Sereno Watson,

Cambridge, Mass.

Dear Sir:

I mail you to-day, for the Harvard University Herbarium a set of 54 species of mosses collected in California by Bolander.

I shall be glad to get if possible a set of Wright's Cuban mosses, whenever they are worked up, for the National Herbarium.

Yours truly,

Geo. Vasey
Botanist.

U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Washington, D. C., July, 10th, 1890.

Dr. Sereno Watson,
Cambridge, Mass.

Dear Sir:

I send to you to-day a *Hymenocallis*, collected at
Manatee, Florida, by Mr. J.H. Simpson.

Please keep the specimen and tell me if it is *H. Palmeri*.

Yours truly,

Geo. Vasey
Botanist.

U. S. Department of Agriculture,

Washington, D. C., March 24th, 1890.

Mr. Sereno Watson,

Cambridge, Mass.

Dear Sir:

I shall be glad to get a set of Wright's Hepaticae.

Yours truly,

Lys. Vasey

Botanist.

In sending specimens of plants for investigation it is desirable to include the entire plant; if it is too large, portions showing leaves, flowers, and fruit are sufficient. It is best to prepare the specimens by drying them under pressure between folds of absorbent paper, otherwise the parts may shrink and break so as to be hardly recognizable. When dried plants are sent they should be protected from breakage in the mail by being inclosed in sheets of paper between pieces of stiff pasteboard. If specimens are to be sent fresh, moisten them slightly and pack them tightly in a box or in a bundle, wrapping them in heavy paper. Packages weighing less than four pounds can be sent by mail at the rate of one cent per two ounces. Write the name of the sender on the outside. In the letter accompanying the specimens state where each plant was collected, the date, the name of the collector, and add any other notes in regard to the economic value of the plant.

U. S. Department of Agriculture,

Botanical Division,

Washington, D. C., April 2^d 1891.

Mr Lorenzo Watson

My dear Sir

We are having under consideration the sending of a collecting party into Washington & Montana, as I think I stated to you when I was at Cambridge.

I am informed that Mr Robinson has been obliged to drop work with you for a time at least, and would like to go on this expedition. The Asst. Secretary Mr Willett inquired of me if Mr Robinson had done field work. Of course I could not say, but I have no doubt that he has, and that even if he had not, his experience with botanical specimens has been such that he knows full well, what good specimens are and how to make them. Mr Willett suggested that I write to you get your recommendation of Mr Robinson, and that is the cause of this present letter. We may send an entomologist and a mammalogist with the party and it may be necessary to ~~put~~ appoint one of the number in general charge as to outfit, horses, provisions &c, and some one who has had experience in field work of this kind would have an advantage.

Please reply

Yours truly
Geo. Vasey

In sending specimens of plants for investigation it is desirable to include the entire plant; if it is too large, portions showing leaves, flowers, and fruit are sufficient. It is best to prepare the specimens by drying them under pressure between folds of absorbent paper, otherwise the parts may shrink and break so as to be hardly recognizable. When dried plants are sent they should be protected from breakage in the mail by being inclosed in sheets of paper between pieces of stiff pasteboard. If specimens are to be sent fresh, moisten them slightly and pack them tightly in a box or in a bundle, wrapping them in heavy paper. Write the name of the sender on the outside. In the letter accompanying the specimens state where each plant was collected, the date, the name of the collector, and add any other notes in regard to the economic value of the plant.

Packages weighing less than four pounds may be sent by mail at the rate of one cent per ounce.

United States Department of Agriculture,

Botanical Division,

Washington, D. C., May 8th 1891.

Prof. S. Watson

My dear Sir

Your note of the 6th inst is at hand. The package came in yesterday from the Mr. Inst. Many of the specimens will be useful to our Herb., and I thank you for them.

Prof. Gullett Director of the Agr. Exp. Station, Tucson Arizona has written to me asking me to recommend some man who is qualified to take charge of their botanical work. "We do not want simply a good botanist, but a man who has book qualifications in addition to his technical training, and can make himself of value here in the Territory" — The College makes its opening next fall, the beginnings will probably be small, but the work will grow. I do not know whether the place would suit Mr. Robinson or not, but you may mention it to him. I expect they are willing to pay \$2000. per year.

Truly Yours,
Geo. Vasey

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United States Department of Agriculture,

Botanical Division,

Washington, D. C., July 2 1891.

Prof Sereus Watson

My dear Sir,

Yours of the 30th ult. has been duly rec^d.
In reference to your inquiry - we received through the Sm.
Institution in Feb'y 1890 a package of about 25 specimens
of plants from Mr Auges which were duly acknowledged.
Nothing has since been received from him, and I have no
knowledge or recollection of any corn received from him.
The Smithsonian Institution keeps a record of all its ac-
cessions, and even the smallest thing that is sent here is
numbered and reported on in full. I may be able to get
some information on the subject of Mexican corn from Dr.
Palmer, who is unwell and has not been here for several days.

Truly Yours
Geo. Vasey

In sending specimens of plants for investigation it is desirable to include the entire plant; if it is too large, portions showing leaves, flowers, and fruit are sufficient. It is best to prepare the specimens by drying them under pressure between folds of absorbent paper, otherwise the parts may shrink and break so as to be hardly recognizable. When dried plants are sent they should be protected from breakage in the mail by being inclosed in sheets of paper between pieces of stiff pasteboard. If specimens are to be sent fresh, moisten them slightly and pack them tightly in a box or in a bundle, wrapping them in heavy paper. Write the name of the sender on the outside. In the letter accompanying the specimens state where each plant was collected, the date, the name of the collector, and add any other notes in regard to the economic value of the plant.

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United States Department of Agriculture,

Botanical Division,

Washington, D. C., *Sept 1* 1891.

Prof S. Watson
My dear Sir

We yesterday received from the Smithsonian Institution a package of plants and seeds from Prof Duges. His letter accompanying them is dated in June last. Where the packages have been in the meantime I do not know. But what will interest you is the presence of specimens of *Mais*. One much broken specimen of what I take to be your new species which he says is called "*mais de coyote*". The ears are ^{much} as described by you, but some of the ears are 12 and one 16 rowed - the 4 rowed flattened ones however do not show any tendency to divide. With this is another package called "*mais de coyote*" from Silas ~~the~~ state of Guanajuato which is clearly a stalk of *Tecosteate*, with the single row of triangular black seeds. Of this he says it is said to be "the original of the cultivated *Mais*". I have had a translation of his letter made and send you a copy, and if you wish any of the specimens I will send them to you. Truly Yours Geo. Vasey

In sending specimens of plants for investigation it is desirable to include the entire plant; if it is too large, portions showing leaves, flowers, and fruit are sufficient. It is best to prepare the specimens by drying them under pressure between folds of absorbent paper, otherwise the parts may shrink and break so as to be hardly recognizable. When dried plants are sent they should be protected from breakage in the mail by being inclosed in sheets of paper between pieces of stiff pasteboard. If specimens are to be sent fresh, moisten them slightly and pack them tightly in a box or in a bundle, wrapping them in heavy paper. Write the name of the sender on the outside. In the letter accompanying the specimens state where each plant was collected, the date, the name of the collector, and add any other notes in regard to the economic value of the plant.

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United States Department of Agriculture,

Botanical Division,

Washington, D. C., Sept 5th 1891.

Prof. S. Watson

My dear Sir

I send you to day by mail a box containing all the corn specimens of Mr. Dwyer from which you can take a portion if desired, and return the box. I also enclose some of our contributions to which you ask for. We have also requested the other divisions to send their papers.

We are sending quite a number of Dr. Gray's, and your Contributions, as follows:

Dr. Gray's in Vols. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and the following parts of 8, paps. 145 to 200, + 243 to 296.

Dr. Watson's ~~Vol~~ No 1, 8, 12.

Please send us as many of these as possible and a bill of same.

I enclose Mr. Dwyer's letter. It may not have been well translated.

Truly Yours
Geo. Vasey

P. S. I suppose you know that Miss Clark took the C. S. Examination for Botanical Clerk and passed highest of competitors, and has been Commissioned.

In sending specimens of plants for investigation it is desirable to include the entire plant; if it is too large, portions showing leaves, flowers, and fruit are sufficient. It is best to prepare the specimens by drying them under pressure between folds of absorbent paper, otherwise the parts may shrink and break so as to be hardly recognizable. When dried plants are sent they should be protected from breakage in the mail by being inclosed in sheets of paper between pieces of stiff pasteboard. If specimens are to be sent fresh, moisten them slightly and pack them tightly in a box or in a bundle, wrapping them in heavy paper. Write the name of the sender on the outside. In the letter accompanying the specimens state where each plant was collected, the date, the name of the collector, and add any other notes in regard to the economic value of the plant.

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United States Department of Agriculture,

Botanical Division,

Washington, D. C., Sept 24th 1891.

Prof. Lewis Watson
My dear Sir

Yours of the 21st inst. has been duly received. In reply I will say that I would be very glad to receive the duplicate specimens of Munro's Grasses.

I presume that by this time you have distributed Prof. Thurber's Grasses. There are a few species of his of which I would like very much to see the specimens, as *Atropis Californica*, *A. tenuifolia*, *A. pauciflora* and *A. scabrella*. Also I would like to see specimens of *Agrostis viridescens* HBK. (California specimen), the several varieties of *A. exarata*, (*grandis*, *aspinifolia*, *pallens*, *Californica*, *microphylla*) *A. Scouleri* & *A. exigua*. Also *Eragrostis alba* Presl.

If you could loan me specimens of the above I would be much obliged and would return them safely

Truly Yours
Geo. Vasey

In sending specimens of plants for investigation it is desirable to include the entire plant; if it is too large, portions showing leaves, flowers, and fruit are sufficient. It is best to prepare the specimens by drying them under pressure between folds of absorbent paper, otherwise the parts may shrink and break so as to be hardly recognizable. When dried plants are sent they should be protected from breakage in the mail by being inclosed in sheets of paper between pieces of stiff pasteboard. If specimens are to be sent fresh, moisten them slightly and pack them tightly in a box or in a bundle, wrapping them in heavy paper. Write the name of the sender on the outside. In the letter accompanying the specimens state where each plant was collected, the date, the name of the collector, and add any other notes in regard to the economic value of the plant.

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United States Department of Agriculture,

Botanical Division,

Washington, D. C., Oct 6 1891.

Prof. Sereno Watson
My dear Sir

I am very much obliged to you for your trouble in copying Brougniart's description of *Spartina densiflora*. I have not yet had it translated, but I notice some points which do not agree with the new one or the newly observed one. For instance the outer glume is described as half as long the upper one &c. I would hardly expect the Chilean plant to have such a range as would be necessary to connect ours, and perhaps it may be necessary to consult Chilean specimens in order to settle the point. I had forgotten that I sent out some specimens as *S. cylindrica*, which name I at first thought to give it. But no new name is now needed, evidently.

Yours truly
Geo. R. Vasey

In sending specimens of plants for investigation it is desirable to include the entire plant; if it is too large, portions showing leaves, flowers, and fruit are sufficient. It is best to prepare the specimens by drying them under pressure between folds of absorbent paper, otherwise the parts may shrink and break so as to be hardly recognizable. When dried plants are sent they should be protected from breakage in the mail by being inclosed in sheets of paper between pieces of stiff pasteboard. If specimens are to be sent fresh, moisten them slightly and pack them tightly in a box or in a bundle, wrapping them in heavy paper. Write the name of the sender on the outside. In the letter accompanying the specimens state where each plant was collected, the date, the name of the collector, and add any other notes in regard to the economic value of the plant.

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United States Department of Agriculture,

Botanical Division,

Washington, D. C., Oct 26 1891.

Prof. Sereno Watson

My dear Sir

Your letter of the 23^d inst. containing a specimen of grass is at hand. The grass is diseased, or affected with a smut. Most of the spikelets are affected, or at least the floral glumes which are elongated to 3 or 4 times long and filled with the black smut. There are a few spikelets unaffected, and they are, I feel sure, those of *Agrostis alba* or *vulgaris*.

I would be very glad if you could soon select out the specimens I asked for from Dr. Thurber's Collection. I am now working over the California grasses particularly *Agrostes*, and wish to see all the rare forms. I know you can hardly find time, and do not wish to put you to much inconvenience.

Truly Yours
Geo. Vasey

P. S. I have had some spikelets examined microscopically and what I took for smut proves to be a mass of nematoid worms. I can suppose that the panicles have been subjected to dampness near the ground, and there received the ova, but it is only conjecture.

In sending specimens of plants for investigation it is desirable to include the entire plant; if it is too large, portions showing leaves, flowers, and fruit are sufficient. It is best to prepare the specimens by drying them under pressure between folds of absorbent paper, otherwise the parts may shrink and break so as to be hardly recognizable. When dried plants are sent they should be protected from breakage in the mail by being inclosed in sheets of paper between pieces of stiff pasteboard. If specimens are to be sent fresh, moisten them slightly and pack them tightly in a box or in a bundle, wrapping them in heavy paper. Write the name of the sender on the outside. In the letter accompanying the specimens state where each plant was collected, the date, the name of the collector, and add any other notes in regard to the economic value of the plant.

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United States Department of Agriculture,

Botanical Division,

Washington, D. C., Sept 29 1891.

Prof. Seward Watson
My dear Sir

Your letter of the 26th inst is rec^d.
The packages have not yet come to hand, but I suppose will very soon. I thank you in advance for them and also for the additional Australian ones.

Yes, I would like very much to see Dr. Thurber's Manuscript of *Grass. Mex. Boundary*. Please send it with the specimens I have asked for.

I sent you a specimen of *Spartina* some days ago, *S. multiflora* I called it. I have it from Florida to S. W. Texas. It is certainly undescribed in our *Flora* - I sent a specimen to Scribner and he says 'it is the same as one collected by Poirer ³⁴⁵⁷ in Mexico and by him (Scribner) referred to *S. densiflora* Bong. and described by Desvaux in "*Flora Chilensis*", pag. 372 - which work we have not. He also says it is the same as *S. Gonini*, *Fourc.* I examined Fourciers poor description of the latter and as he says

In sending specimens of plants for investigation it is desirable to include the entire plant; if it is too large, portions showing leaves, flowers, and fruit are sufficient. It is best to prepare the specimens by drying them under pressure between folds of absorbent paper, otherwise the parts may shrink and break so as to be hardly recognizable. When dried plants are sent they should be protected from breakage in the mail by being inclosed in sheets of paper between pieces of stiff pasteboard. If specimens are to be sent fresh, moisten them slightly and pack them tightly in a box or in a bundle, wrapping them in heavy paper. Write the name of the sender on the outside. In the letter accompanying the specimens state where each plant was collected, the date, the name of the collector, and add any other notes in regard to the economic value of the plant.

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United States Department of Agriculture,

Botanical Division,

Washington, D. C.,189 .

flowering glumes are 5 nerved, I concluded his plant could not be a *Spartina*. Engelm. & Gray in *Plantarum Lindheimerianarum* published a *Spartina junceiformis*, which I suspect may be the new species. We have no specimen of it. The new species seems to be confined to the coast, and is the same as in Chapman's *Flora* is called *S. gracilis* Hook. from which it is very different both in character and range.

Truly Yours,
Geo. Vasey

In sending specimens of plants for investigation it is desirable to include the entire plant; if it is too large, portions showing leaves, flowers, and fruit are sufficient. It is best to prepare the specimens by drying them under pressure between folds of absorbent paper, otherwise the parts may shrink and break so as to be hardly recognizable. When dried plants are sent they should be protected from breakage in the mail by being inclosed in sheets of paper between pieces of stiff pasteboard. If specimens are to be sent fresh, moisten them slightly and pack them tightly in a box or in a bundle, wrapping them in heavy paper. Write the name of the sender on the outside. In the letter accompanying the specimens state where each plant was collected, the date, the name of the collector, and add any other notes in regard to the economic value of the plant.

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United States Department of Agriculture,

Botanical Division,

Washington, D. C., Nov 21 1891.

Prof. Sereno Watson
My dear Sir

Yours of the 17th inst is at hand.
I had also a letter from Mr Hindshaw relating to the proposed botanical ~~show~~ display, and I answered him pointing out the immensity, and impossibility of making a complete exhibit in the time which is available. It is evident that Mr. H. has little idea of the work and little qualification. It has been my design to make something of a botanical display for this Department, particularly of economic and medicinal plants, and probably one case as a type or example of our Herbarium. Prof. Goode of the Smithsonian I am informed proposed to make a full exhibit of our U. S. plants. I will see him and learn definitely. I return to day the package of Cal. grasses and with thanks. I find that I have duplicates of *Atropis pauciflora* of Boissier's Collection.

Truly Yours
Geo. Vasey



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CHICAGO.

9-20-90
To Mr. Lerano Watson
Cambridge Mass
Harvard University

Dear Sir

The inclosed letter will explain
its self. Can you tell us anything farther of the
"Iron Spine" I sent you some time ago for identification

J. Vaughan

Veitch



ROYAL EXOTIC NURSERY.

Kings Road, Chelsea, S.W.

Feb 16. 1906

Dear Professor Asa Gray

I have to thank you very much indeed for all the trouble you have taken in response to my appeal for Primulas. I can only say I feel extremely thankful to you whether I succeed or not in getting the various species you have sent me, in bloom for our proposed Conference I shall always feel indebted to you for your kindness.

We are having terribly bad weather here now & nothing is doing any good & it is of course quite

impossible to say how long it may
still continue our Conference is to be
held in two months time!!! We must
however hope for the best as to blooming any.

I have of course not been able
to send you any of the Cyperpedrie
named in the list you sent me, the
weather has been so cold but I have
put the list forward to be attended
to in Spring & shall then have
very great pleasure in sending
you all I can. I fear there are a
few named I cannot supply just
now but I hope to send you the
greater part of those on the list &
I am very glad you have given
me the opportunity of reciprocating

your kindness.

I am Dear Professor Gray
Yours very respectfully
Harry J. Veitch

Telegraph,
"Steeple" Windsor, Bucks.

Claydon House,
Windsor,
Bucks.

Sept. 8. 87.

Dear Sir,

Having had the pleasure
of meeting you & Mr.
Asa Gray at Miss Gasbells
I take the liberty of saying
to you that Lady Verney
and I should be much
pleased if you and
Mrs Asa Gray will
come here for a day
or two before you leave
England.

This house is on the
way from Butebury

to Oxford - about $\frac{3}{4}$
of an hour from the
other place.

If you are so good
as to accept our invi-
-tation, will you kindly
say by which train, and on which day,
you will arrive at
Claydon Station, less
than a mile from this
house, & we will have
a conveyance to meet
you there.

I am, Dear Sir,

Yours faithfully
Harry Browne

The
Professor Asa Gray

Ministère
DE
L'AGRICULTURE
ÉCOLE NATIONALE
D'AGRICULTURE
DE
MONTPELLIER
LABORATOIRE
DE VITICULTURE

Montpellier. le 28 X^{bre} 1887

Cher Monsieur,

En passant à Philadelphie,
j'ai eu l'occasion de voir les échantillons
authentiques de Buckley; j'ai vu entre
autres son V. monticola. Cette espèce
n'est autre que le V. Texana de
M. T. V. Munson ou V. Fockiana
de M. Planchon. Vous avez au début
rapporté cet échantillon de Buckley au
V. Rupestris (Schreb.), mais cette espèce
en est bien différente, ainsi que vous pouvez
vous en assurer en regardant l'échantillon
de Buckley de Philadelphie. J'ai
eu devoir vous communiquer ces faits
qui vous intéressent.

M. Planchon a été très heureux d'
apprendre de vos nouvelles directement.
Veuillez agréer mes très respectueuses salutations

Dr Viala

9 Mai 1883

Deutschland.

Hoch geehrter Herr !

Ich nehme mir die Freiheit Sie durch eine Bitte zu belästigen. Die von meinem verstorbenen Freunde Dr. Schaffner in San Luis Potosi gesammelten Pflanzen sind in meinem Besitz gelangt, aber ohne Determination. Da ich nun weiß, daß er Ex. Hochwohlgeboren diese Pflanzen unter bestimmten Nummern hat zukommen lassen, so ersuche ich Sie eben so ergebenst wie innig, mir ein Verzeichniß der Pflanzen unter dem von Schaffner angegebenen N^o zukommen lassen zu wollen, damit ich die Namen der Pflanzen kennen lerne.

Bei Gelegenheit dieses Zeilens erlaube ich mir die Anfrage, ob Sie keinen Käufer für eine ziemlich vollständige Sammlung der deutschen Flora wüßten. Das Herbarium kann 2500 - 3000 verschiedene Exemplare Phanerogamen u. Gefäßkryptogamen, und ca. 1000 Exemplare niedere Kryptogamen enthalten und ist gut erhalten. Preis 500 Mark loco Biebrich ohne Packung.

Auch bin ich bereit auf Wunsch einzelne Pflanzen zu liefern und zwar zu 15 Mark pro Centurie, zu welchem Preise auch seltene und seltene Alpenpflanzen der Schweiz und Tirols anbiete.

Ex. Hochwohlgeboren gütige Antwort würde mich beglücken und erlaube ich mit größter Hochachtung

ergebenst

A. Vigen.

Vigener

Vilmorin Andrieux & Co.
Quai de la Mégisserie N° 4.
ancien N° 30.

H. Vilmorin
Paris March 29th
1868

Some friends in order to allow
them to study the peculiar conformation
of the plant which enables it to be
revived after remaining dry and in all
appearance dead for a long time. We have
several plants in Europe (*Anastasia Microdonia*) which
are endowed with the property of
expanding under the influence of moisture, but
they do not live again, whereas some plants
of *S. lepidophylla* plunged in water and then
planted in a damp place are growing very
well and throwing out new fronds and
rootlets. The fact I believe was well known
to you but it was quite new to us and excited
a good deal of interest and some botanists
would like perhaps to publish some remarks on
the subject, if the same has not been done
already in your country.

With every assurance of regard, I am, Dear
D^r Gray
Yours very truly
Henry Vilmorin

Dear D^r Gray

I beg to offer my best thanks
for the kind reception you gave our
little Atlas; of course it is sure to
be appreciated by our American friends
since you take the trouble of ushering
it to your country, and indeed, if it be
a gem (which I can grant to be true
only as far as size is considered) it
cannot be shown to greater advantage
than if set by your own hands.

My mother of course wishes to be
most kindly remembered to you and
Mrs Gray. She has not received the

letter to which you allude and has been much grieved at the intelligence of the death of Mrs Gray's father. Mr Hunt delivered the photographs and we were very happy to see him often and hear of you through him. I wish you came over as often as he does or at least I might find an opportunity of crossing to your side of the Atlantic as I am so desirous to be better acquainted with your country and yourself.

I will apply to you now for some information which I hope it will give you no trouble to impart. Have any experiments been tried in America that you know of, in reference to the alterations produced by hybridization upon the seeds or fruits of the very plants

acted upon? I noticed some remarks of yours on that subject in a number of the "American Agriculturist" last year, where the example of beans was adduced as ascertained beyond doubts. Now I have been interested with the same question for some years already and should like very much to know what has been done, as I don't want to give old things as new. I have tried with Indian corn and several times, although not always succeeded in effecting well marked changes in the colour of the seeds and to some extent in their shape also.

Another question I wished to ask is this: Has anything been published in America on *Selaginella lepidophylla*, known as the Resurrection Plant? We received a large number of those plants some time ago and gave samples to

Paris Dec. 23^d/82



Dear Dr Gray

We have heard with great
concern through the papers of
the painful accident you have
met with. It is a sad trial
at all times, but especially at
the season which ought to be the
happiest of the year. We most
sincerely sympathize with yourself

and Mrs Gray and hope that
before this reaches you you will
be quite well and strong again.

With best wishes for your
speedy recovery and warmest
compliments of the season I

remain, Dear Dr Gray

Yours very respectfully
Henry Villmorin

Verrier, Nov. 28th



Believe me, dear Dr. Gray

Yours very respectfully

Levee Verrier

Dear Dr. Gray

I have just received your
new contributions to the
North American Flora and
thank you cordially for
your kind remembrance.

We grow many of your beautiful
hardy flowers, and I am afraid
some of them are not correctly
named in European gardens
there will be no excuse now for
errors in the nomenclature of
composites.

All my family join in

kindest regards to yourself
and Miss Gray. They are all
well including the new additions
to the family called Louis after
his grandpapa. We all hope
that you still as well and
strong as when last in Europe
and will come again some
time.

Verrières Aug. 5th /82



well again, about the middle of
June, Dr. & Mrs Goodale had left Paris.

We are very well now, and so is
all the young family; the winters at
Antibes do them no end of good;
we think of going next year again.
We trust that both Mrs Gray and
yourself enjoy good health also and
we beg to send our best and kindest
regards and warmest good wishes

Yours very truly
Henry M. Mearns

I must not forget to tell you great news.
My brother Maurice, who had been married
a little more than two years, has had a son.
Last week, the little fellow was most anxiously
hojied for, he will be called Jacques.

Dear Sir

I have just received the
Extract of the Journal of the
American Academy of Arts and
Sciences, containing your excellent
paper on Aster and Solidago. I
beg to offer my best thanks for
the valuable gift, which will be
extremely useful to me and to
many others. Indeed, for the last
two or three years nobody here
would have to do, botanically,

with the actors. They seemed to say
We need not trouble ourselves with
the subject at all, Professor Gray is
taking it up and he is sure of doing
the work for us - which was sensible
enough of them.

I must also offer my best thanks
for the friendly notice you gave of
my work 'Les Moutons bleus' last
spring. The book is not likely to
interest Americans much, as wheat
is grown in your country ~~under conditions~~
so different from Europe and in

particular from Western Europe, for
which the work was prepared.

I think Dr Goodale must ~~have~~ come
back to Cambridge now. I have been
very happy to make his acquaintance
through your kind introduction, but
I am afraid I have not been able to
show him a great deal. He came to
Versailles very soon after we had
returned from Antilles and at a time
when Mme Velenosie was ill with
typhoid fever, fortunately not very
severely, and when she was quite

Paris August 7th / 59

Dear Mrs Gray

I am exceedingly thankful, and
so is my wife for your kind and
considerate thought in sending us
the instant. Miss Fournelle kindly
sent it and we are very much
indebted to you for the gift.

It shall be doubly dear to us
in consequence of the associations

and we will prize it all the
more for having been some years
on Dr Gray's table.

We all thank you very much
for the kind message. We look
forward to the pleasure of seeing
you if we manage to cross
over to America some day, which
we would like very much to do,
only it is not easy to move away
from such a large family as

ours is. Our eldest son Philip
who is seventeen went this year
through his first classical exami-
nation and did so very creditably.

My wife and daughter wish to
be most kindly remembered to you
and, with the most sincere regard,

I am, Dear Mrs Gray

Yours very obediently

Henry L. & Victoria

March 11th 94

17, Rue de Bellechasse.

well and half the number at
least had resumed work, when I
came home on Wednesday last week.

My family are still on the Riviera
where they staid while I was in
Egypt, but I expect them back very
soon. All are well and join with
me in kind regards and affectionate
remembrances

A. L. & M. Morin

Dear Mrs Gray

I thank you very much for your
kind sympathy and I am happy
to say that although very sad
the accident at Remilly did not
prove by any means as terrible as
it might have been. I was away
in Egypt when the unfortunate
event took place and knew
only gradually all the details. The

affair would have been a mere
scare, without any consequence to
anybody but for an incredible mis-
take of the fireman who, after the
fire was entirely put out took a
burning light into a cellar where
some sort of petroleum had been
spilt and fresh air pumped in.

It was filled in consequence with
an explosive mixture of gases which
immediately ignited and killed the

fireman. Heavier of the light and
wounded a large number of
lookers on, who supposed that
every sort of danger was over as
it ought to have been if ordinary
caution had been used. No material
damage whatever was caused besides
the breaking of numerous window
panes by the explosion but no fire
ensued. All the wounded are doing

agree to go and fetch them,
which would require two or
three years patience.

All my family wish to be
most kindly remembered to you
and my daughter Elizabeth was
very much pleased to send
an attempt at painting in
water colours, as a new year
card.

Believe me, dear Mrs Gray,
Yours very respectfully
Henry L. Villanova

Paris Jan^y 3^d

Dear Mrs Gray

It was a very great disap-
pointment to ~~me~~ my son and
myself that you were away
from home when we went
to Boston last autumn.

We postponed our visit to
the last of our stay in America
on account of Dr Largent's

voyage to Europe. As soon
as we arrived in Boston I
went to Cambridge to enquire
if you were there, and if I
was very sorry to hear that you
were at the seaside, I was very
much pleased to visit the
garden and to enter part of
your own house. We tried very
hard to find a means to go down
to where you lived at the time,

but as it would have taken a
whole day and our time was so
limited that we could not manage
it. But we firmly hope to go
over again soon, as we had to
leave so much unseen this time.

We all express our best thanks
for the handsome photographs
you kindly sent and promised
and we shall look for some
safe way to send over the
more perishable proofs, unless we

Madam Asa Gray
Cambridge man
U. S. A.



Especto resurrectionem



Seigneur

daignez recevoir dans votre miséricorde
l'âme généreuse et droite de votre serviteur.

Henry Evêque de Vilmorin

que vous avez rappelé à vous

le 23 Août 1899.

Il est passé en faisant le bien.



La bonté l'affabilité, l'amour de la famille,
tel était l'ornement de son cœur généreux. (Bossuet.)

Sa douceur venait de sa force. (Imit. xiv.)

Dans toutes ses œuvres, il donna des marques de sa foi en Dieu. (Ecclesi.)

Frappé par la main du Seigneur, il n'a
connu ni la plainte, ni le murmure. (Job.)

Je croyais voir le lendemain, Seigneur, et
vous avez tranché mes jours entre un soir et
un matin. (Isaïe.)

L'Esprit-Saint vient lui dire de se reposer
de ses travaux.

Que mon ami vienne dans ce jardin qui
est à lui et qu'il y savoure les fruits des arbres
qu'il a plantés (Cont. Ch. V, 1.)

Je suis la résurrection et la vie, celui qui croit
en moi, quand il serait mort, vivra. (St Jean, ix, 25.)

Je meurs, mais mon amour ne meurt pas...
je vous aimerai dans le Ciel, comme je vous
ai aimés sur la terre. (St Jean Berchmans.)

Doux Cœur de Jésus, soyez mon amour!
(300 jours d'ind.)

Doux Cœur de Marie, soyez mon salut!
(300 jours d'ind.)



Madame Lévêque de Vilmorin, née Darblay;
Monsieur Philippe L. de Vilmorin, Monsieur Jean L. de Vilmorin, Maréchal des Logis au 8.^e
Cuirassiers, Messieurs. Monc. Henry, Louis et Vincent L. de Vilmorin; le Comte et la Comtesse
d'Estienne d'Arves, Mademoiselle Chérie L. de Vilmorin, Mademoiselle Catherine d'Estienne
d'Arves.

Monsieur Maurice Lévêque de Vilmorin, Chevalier de la Légion d'Honneur, et Madame
Maurice Lévêque de Vilmorin; Monsieur et Madame Paul Laccin, Madame Joseph Darblay.

Monsieur Crétel, Inspecteur général des Mines, Commandeur de la Légion d'Honneur, et
Madame Crétel, Monsieur Chauvin, Conseiller honoraire à la Cour de Dijon, Chevalier de
la Légion d'Honneur, et Madame Chauvin; Madame Jules Darblay.

Messieurs Jacques et Pierre L. de Vilmorin, Mademoiselles Hélène, Gabrielle et Solange L. de
Vilmorin; Messieurs Louis et Auguste Laccin, Messieurs Paul, Jacques et Pierre Darblay.

Monsieur F. B. L. de Vilmorin, Lieutenant Colonel du 52.^e Rég.^t d'Infanterie, Chevalier de
la Légion d'Honneur; Monsieur Max L. de Vilmorin, Capitaine au 2.^e Rég.^t d'Infanterie, Madame
Max L. de Vilmorin et leurs fils; Monsieur de Villigut, Lieutenant Colonel du 18.^e Chasseurs,
Chevalier de la Légion d'Honneur, et Madame de Villigut, Monsieur Dantant, Chef de
bataillon à l'Etat-major de la 40.^e Division, Madame Dantant et leurs enfants; Monsieur André
Lucas, Lieutenant Colonel du 16.^e Rég.^t d'Artillerie, Chevalier de la Légion d'Honneur, Madame André
Lucas et leurs enfants; Le Baron et la Baronne Morand et leurs fils; Monsieur Charles Chauvin;
Monsieur Louis Darblay, Conseiller général du Corré, Madame Louis Darblay et leurs enfants;
Monsieur et Madame Maxime Schmitt et leur fils; Monsieur et Madame René Jaut et leurs enfants;
Monsieur Eugène Torquet, Agent de Change à la Bourse de Paris, Madame Eugène Torquet et leurs
enfants; Monsieur et Madame Armand Roussieu et leurs enfants; Monsieur et Madame Blanchard
de Targès; Monsieur Albert Blanchard de Targès, Ministre plénipotentiaire, Officier de la Légion
d'Honneur, Madame Mizzi, la Baronne Laccour;

Ont l'honneur de vous faire part de la perte douloureuse qu'ils viennent d'éprouver
en la personne de:

Monsieur Charles, Philippe, Henry Lévêque de Vilmorin,

Maire de Verrières-le-Buisson,
Membre de la Société Nationale d'Agriculture de France,
Membre d'Honneur de la Société Royale d'Agriculture d'Angleterre,
1.^{er} Vice Président de la Société Nationale d'Agriculture,
Membre du Conseil de la Société des Agriculteurs de France,
Officier de la Légion d'Honneur, Officier du Mérite agricole,
Officier de l'Ordre de Léopold, Officier de la Couronne de Prusse,
Officier du Dragon vert de l'Annam, Chevalier de l'Ordre de Sainte-Anne de Russie,
Chevalier de la Couronne d'Italie, Chevalier du Dannebrog,
Honoré de la Médaille commémorative de Veitch (Angleterre), etc.

leur épouse, père, beau-père, grand-père, frère, beau-frère, neveu, oncle et cousin, décidé
muni des Sacraments de l'Eglise, le 23 Août 1899, à l'âge de 56 ans, en son
domicile, à Verrières-le-Buisson (Seine-et-Oise).

Priez pour Lui!

HARVARD UNIVERSITY HERBARIUM.

THE GIFT OF

Mrs. Asa Gray.

5 EV 5
JUL 14
1884
Kew

Doctor Dr. Gray

5 Cumberland Place

Kew

Bien cher Monsieur

Je suis désolé d'avoir manqué votre
visite et vous remercie de votre aimable petit
billet. Jeudi matin va très bien je tache
d'être chez vous vers 10 ^h 1/2 par un des
omnibus de St Paul's churchyard - Je
rentre un peu tard de l'Exposition mais
je vais toujours aller à Chiswick si je ne
trouve pas le Dr Lindley je verrai toujours
Mrs Thompson ou Gordon -

Votre bien affectueux et dévoué
L. Villmorin

14 July 84

Doctor, Asa Gray,
from Boston
Kew

Vilmorin - Andrieux & Co.
Quai de la Mégisserie, N° 30.

July 10 1851
40 Leicester place

Mon cher Monsieur

Je suis arrivé à Londres depuis avant hier
mais je n'ai pas encore pu avoir votre
adresse exacte. Seulement le Dr Lindley
m'a dit qu'il croyait que vous demeuriez à Kew.
J'envoie aujourd'hui mon secrétaire porter
à Sir W. Hooker un papier que m'a remis
Mr Webb. mais je ne puis entreprendre le
voyage étant trop fatigué. J'espère que vous
avez encore quelque temps à passer ici et que
nous pourrions nous revoir un peu. Je vous
conterai ce que j'ai vu et les spongiolles et
aussi sur la maladie du froment.

Adieu Mon cher Monsieur Veuillez présenter
mes bien respectueux hommages à Madame Gray
votre bien dévoué L. Vilmorin.

ensemble à Kew, vous comprenant l'étude des plantes
et de leur organisation sous une manière tellement
physiologique et élevée que je ne trouve ici
personne qui me parle en ce sens là d'une
manière qui satisfasse mon esprit.

J'ai continué quelque temps après votre départ à
m'occuper de la question des spongieux. Mais
après quelque temps j'ai été obligé d'abandonner
cette étude sans avoir rien vu de beaucoup plus
caractéristique que ce que j'avais fait voir à
verriers. il y a quelque jours j'ai voulu m'y
remettre à propos des racines adventives aériennes
des graminées varietales de maïs mais le feu sacré
n'y était plus; cette année j'ai été trop tourné
vers l'étude des plantes agricoles et surtout
des froments pour pouvoir faire avec un peu
de suite des observations microscopiques. J'avais
rapporté de Londres et j'ai reçu de diverses personnes
des grains provenant de l'exposition de Londres
c'était une occasion unique de comparer entre
les plantes agricoles de divers pays du monde
de sorte que je n'ai pas voulu la manquer.

j'ai semé à peu près tout, mais cela m'a
donné un travail énorme j'avais en outre
d'autres habitudes sur des 1400 n^{os} de
plantes à reconnaître et à classer, voilà mainte-
nant que cette besogne terminée mais elle est
autant plus difficile pour moi que j'en ai
pas été bien porteur tout au long.

Malgré mes expériences sur la betterave je pourrais
vous dire que j'espère le premier résultat, cette année
vous savez qu'elle a pour but de tenter de propager
par semis les plantes les plus riches en sucre afin
de faire une race plus riche en sucre que celles que
l'on cultive ordinairement. Les semis de cette année
faits avec des grains récoltés sur des racines essayés
l'hiver d'avant celui-ci vous d'abord m'apprendra
dans quelle mesure la qualité sucrée se transmet
par le semis. Mais j'ai ajouté à cet essai une
contre-épreuve qui, à un autre point de vue, pourra
intéresser les physiologistes. J'ai voulu savoir
si la qualité sucrée dans la betterave pouvait
être considérée comme individuelle et j'ai en
conséquence cherché à la multiplier par division.
J'y suis arrivé sans trop de peine en faisant des

uredinies. Le microscope qui se reposait
presque sans interruption depuis le moment
où nous regardions ensemble l'épave du
Sac libre des Spongiales a repris une certaine
activité et cherche à deviner par ou plane
le Mycelium des Uredinies et commence à
Pêcher les organismes frayant leur chemin
au travers de tissus spongieux compactes
et toujours variables dans leur dimension et
leur consistance il y a là des problèmes qui
fréquent émeuvent ma curiosité et je suis
obligé d'emprunter à l'art de la sculpture
les moyens de rendre distincts les fils
de cet échec au embrouille. Je me suis si
familiarisé à voir comme la souille submergée
mais quand on fait celui même je ne crois pas qu'il
misse y avoir doute et les formes de l'Amérique
du Nord qui y sont particulièrement sujettes m'en ont
fourni de nombreux exemples.

Recevez cher D^r et faites agréer à Spry Gray l'expression
de notre affection et de notre dévouement L. Villier

Les Bains 11 Juin 1857.
L. Villier

Cher D^r Gray

Je ne sais comment j'ai pu rester si long-
temps sans vous écrire il faut être toujours
surmené comme je le suis pour negli-
ger ainsi ses meilleurs amis. Je ne
néglige car il n'y a pas chez moi d'oubli
mais seulement entraînement - puis Elia
m'a si bien habitué à compter sur elle
pour toutes les relations d'affection que
je la laisse faire gardant pour moi la
tache des lettres qui s'écrivent avec la tête
seulement - c'est à dire toutes les considérations
pratiques et techniques qui font la grosse
part de ma correspondance. Je suis venu

Dans un moment j'aurai quelques jours aux
Barres pendant que Elia est allée assistée
à la 1^{re} communion de sa Marguerite.
Je pense qu'elle viendra Demain me chercher
ici pour aller ensemble retrouver notre
fille chez sa grand-mère. puis Dans 3 jours
nous retournerons à Paris et à Verrière rejoind-
re nos nos 3 & 4 qui sont restés seuls
habitants de Verrière. Je regrette bien que
cette petite absence me fasse manquer la visite
de Mr Clarke avec lequel j'eusse été heureux
de causer de vous et de Mr Gray Les
Parisiens appelleront cela du Guignon mais
pour moi c'est un chagrin parce que j'eusse
puais pouvoir vous témoigner en la person-
ne de vos amis toute l'affection que vous
vous avez vouée.

J'écris à la maison à Paris. pour que l'on

puisse Mr Clarke devancer bien se charger
pour vous d'un petit paquet gros comme le poing
et consistant dans quelques grains que j'avais
fait préparer et une mince petite brochure
que vous lirez si vous en avez le temps et qui
contient l'annonce des premiers résultats
que j'ai obtenus dans le travail que j'ai com-
mencé pour l'amélioration de la Garance

Vous verrez que mes études suivent toujours
la même ligne s'il s'agit de dire qu'elles ont pour
premier sujet la question de l'hérédité et
des principes faits qui s'y rattachent
soit directement soit indirectement cette
question arrive toujours à venir prendre la
1^{re} place dans toutes mes études. car cette
année j'ai repris un des sujets dont j'étais
m'étant le plus occupé autrefois qui est
la question du mode de transmission des

Remise le 15 Mai 1858.

deux fraises *f. Virginiana* et l'autre auquel j'ai
donné permis de donner le nom de fraises d'Ala Gray
sans réserver comme vous levez dans l'état le
droit de plus if de le nommer ^{si} ~~longue~~ vous figurez qu'en
soive en faire une espèce. Sans aller vous faire
adresser le plus tôt possible la première livraison
de nos fraises, ouvrage qui s'adresse uniquement aux
amateurs et non aux savants, dont il n'est pas
digne, mais que j'espère, vous voudrez bien accueillir
par affection pour vos amis et l'Europe (à l'étranger)
je desirerais bien que vous lui donniez votre nom
si vous en faites une espèce ou si vous ne voulez pas
vous le dédier à vous même autorisez moi à lui
donner ce nom, qui nous est si cher.

J'ai mis sur la petite feuille ci-jointe une énumé-
ration très rapide du différents caractères de nos 2 fraises
pour une liste des auteurs qui ont parlé de notre amiga
f. Virginiana - Les plantes que nous avons vu plutôt leur
racines ont été vues par Duchesne lui-même et auteurs
et l'histoire naturelle du fraises est un sujet de grand prix de
mon mari - adieu cher Docteur recevez l'assurance de ma vive affection
Elisa Vilmoir

Mon cher Docteur.

J'ai vu avec plaisir à notre excellente et chère Madame
Gray que j'ai chérie, toujours davantage; permettez
moi, vous aussi, de prendre quelques minutes de
votre temps si précieux pour parler de nos fraises.
Vous avez eu la bonté de m'envoyer en 1855 sans
le nom de *fragaria Virginiana* - une fraise trouvée
par vous en 1852 dans la partie ouest de l'état
de New York. Ces fraises dès l'abord me parut
beaucoup différer de notre *fragaria Virginiana* -
mais en 1856 je ne pus vérifier si les différences
étaient aussi importantes qu'elles me l'avaient
paru.

par d'abord. Notre fraisier repart difficilement et figure un bonnet elle a été bien gravée et
fut très languissant toute cette année 1856, en 1857 la compagne publia que vers le mois de septembre
au contraire il atteignit une grande vigueur de cette année voulant voir fleurir encore, finalement
se montra tout autre que notre fraisier de Virginie notre fraisier, vous communique les observations
et me révèle le type des variétés américaines qui que Louis et moi aurions pu faire de nouveau
Depuis plusieurs années viennent enrichir nos cultures Sur cette très curieuse plante vous demandez la
et que nous reproduisons rapportes si au fragaria non que vous voulez lui imposer lorsque vous
Virginiana si faible et si glabre, si au fragaria seriez convaincue que c'est une espèce différente
Chilensis L'ardif et possédant les seurs séparés du fragaria Virginiana, Dr Baumfist, Miller
et reconnaissable au caractère singulier de la torsion Chabard, Duchesne - mais dernièrement une
du pédoncule qui dit que le fruit est moué la circonstance m'a forcé de faire paraître cette planche
adresse et lui fait regarder le ciel tandis que les bien plus tôt que je l'aurais voulu notre bon ami
les autres fraisiers ont la pointe de leur fruit inclinée M^r Beaume était en mission dans le midi de la-
vers la terre. ^{(notre bon et généreux) éditeur}
France et M^r Didot avait besoin de deux fraisiers,

Je fis faire une figure de notre fraisier par M^r
Beaume notre meilleur dessinateur - Botaniste cette

pour faire paraître dans la livraison de mai du
Jardin fruitier du Muséum^t il a fallu le dire mes
^{t redigé par M^r Beaume}

Thragia Virginiana Ehrh.

Fleurs grandes corolle lâche petales chiffonnés d'antennes
très légères étamines, faibles, filets longs et minces
anthère jaune pâle, pistils faibles. Stigmates d'un
jaune unisette fort pâle.

Calice a 10 divisions, cinq larges et profondes les autres
très minces et étroites vert pâle. couvertes de poils
très fins et appliqués se refermant exactement
lors du fruit.

Fruit rond sans cou rouge vif grains jaunes
petits, uniformes, très profondément dans des loges
les sepales entourant le fruit sans l'envelopper

Feuilles longues très glabres en dessus vert foncé
couvertes d'un léger duvet ciliées lorsqu'elles
sont jeunes (comme la feuille de chou) Neiges
ou grandes dent, celle de l'extrémité bien plus petite
quelques autres. la feuille est faible ou peut la tenir
elle est fort mince.

Contour faibles, vert pâle

La plante est couverte de poils appliqués
sans aspect et faibles et trainant.

Thragia d'asa Gray

Fleurs petites corolle semi-petale, rond, plate d'un bleu
mat et d'une texture très épaisse 20 étamines, filets courts et
robustes. anthère grosse jaune vif. pistils vigoureux courts
jaune orange presque rouge

Calice presque bacciforme, a 10 divisions cinq larges les autres
vert vif, velus se refermant très exactement lors du fruit qui
touchent pendant, rouge vif couvert de poils réfléchis.

Fruit rond avec un cou grains gros, peu nombreux
uniformes sans des loges, assez grandes et profondes, rouge
vif ou orange.

Feuilles arrondies a nervure saillantes vert vif gai
folioles du milieu assez longuement pinnatises dentées fines et
régulières

Contour fort très long rouge vif couvert de poil,
seules nervures naissant sur un tubercule composé de
cellules gonflées d'une rouge

Liste des auteurs et indication du passage où
ils ont parlé du fragaria Virginiana -

Baobin Pinax 326

Grasseau Catalogue 14 -

Parthenius p. 526 Paradis terrestre avec une figure
Nai (j'ai pu trouver jusqu'ici l'ouvrage où l'auteur.

Mousson histoire du jardin d'Oxford. t. 2. p. 186.

Caumefort institutions p. 296.

Borbonne

Mille d'chaumière du jardinier 8^{me} édition -

Duchêne histoire naturelle du fraise p. 204 et suivantes, encyclopédie prag-

Duchamel 1 p. 181 -

Ehrhart. Beschræbung zur Naturkunde I. VII p. 23 ou 24

Monsieur Etienne Bailly, Membre
Correspondant de la Société Nationale
d'Agriculture, de France a l'honneur, de
vous faire part, du mariage, de Monsieur
Maurice Lévêque, de Vilmorin, son petit fils,
avec Mademoiselle Madeleine Vingtain.

Paris, 26 Juillet 1880.

Monsieur & Madame Albert Vingtain
ont l'honneur de vous faire part du mariage
de Mademoiselle Madeleine Vingtain, leur
fille, avec Monsieur Maurice Lévêque
de Vilmorin.

Paris, 26 Juillet 1880.

Yours
Christ College
Cambridge
Aug. 16.

Dear Prof. Gray

I am much indebted to
you for your kind letter in regard to
the edition of Pratt, and I would have
acknowledged it sooner had I not hoped
to be able to do so in person - I was not
however so fortunate as to find you at
home when I called last week. The
inaccuracies which you point out shall
have my best attention when I come to
revise the book for a future edition.

My plans are to remain here
till about the end of the month, and then
to go for a trip to Holland - I expect to be

away not more than two or three rats
at the utmost, and am anxious to have
a quiet time here before lectures begin
again in October. Should you find it
necessary to come to Cambridge about
that time, as indeed I hope you will, I
shall be very happy to ensure your
entrance to the Staircase -

With very kind regards to
yourself & to Mrs Gray,

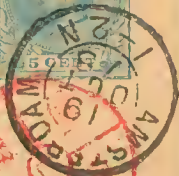
I remain

your faithful

Sydney H. Vines



Briefkaart.



Prof. Asa Gray
Herbarium of Harvard University

United States
of America

Cambridge
Mass.

Amsterdam Keitlaan 9
3 September 1879.

Dear Sir

Your kind sending of seeds
has procured me an excellent occasion for
making the experiments on tendrils I had in
my mind.

Among the seeds you sent me, only
one of *Echinocystis* and twelve of *Lycopers germi-*
nated. I am greatly indebted to you for having
added seeds of this species; their tendrils are in
many points fitter for my purposes than
those of *Echinocystis*.

It was my purpose to discover the
true cause of the movements of tendrils, and
I found this in the water-absorbing power of
the parenchymatous tissue. This power is
rapidly increased, when the tendrils are
incited; it directly causes the extension of
the parenchyme, and thereby the curvation of
the tendril. If the movement is little, it

is not followed by growth. if it is large,
it is partly or wholly fixed by growth.
The principal experiments on which I founded
this opinion are the following.

If tendrils are, during their movements,
put into strong solutions of salt, they partly
or wholly lose their curvations, because the
salt solution annihilates the turgor. The more
the movements are fixed by growth, the less
the tendrils change in the salt solution.

If the upper side of tendrils, with its
epiderm, collenchyme and vascular bundles is
cut off, the tendrils still remain sensitive;
this shows that the cause of the movements lies
in the parenchyme.

If tendrils are allowed to make $\frac{1}{2}$ -1
curvation round a thin stick, and then they
are injected with water under the air-pump,
the curvations rapidly increase; you may see
them move on in a few minutes to 3-5 and
even more turns. From this you see, that
the water-absorbing power is greatly increased
by the stimulus.

I should not have been able to
make all these experiments without the
tendrils of the *Lycopodium*. I got out of the seeds
you sent me.

As soon as my experiments are published
I will give myself the pleasure of sending
you a copy.

Sincerely thanking you for your
kindness, I remain

Dear Sir

Yours respectfully

Wm. L. G. & Co. dist. & ret.

Amsterdam Botanical garden
2 Nov. 1879
de Vries Huis

Dear Sir.

You would oblige me very much if you should this year again be so kind as to send me some seeds of *Sicyos angulatus*. My specimens did not produce any seed, and I should very much like to make some more experiments with the tendrils next year. The other species, you sent me seed of, *Echinocystis lobata*, was not so apt for my purposes, and I do not think it necessary to repeat my experiments with it.

From my letters of 3 Sept. you will have seen that your suggestion to use the tendrils of *Sicyos* and your kind sending of seed was of great value to me; I hope the tendrils of *Sicyos* will do me still greater service by further experiments. I remain, dear Sir, with much respect.

Yours faithfully
Prof. H. de Vries

L'Inde ce 25 juillet 1851.

Mon cher Mr Asa-gray.

J'ai suivi vos traces. J'ai été à Paris après vous et je viens d'en retourner. Voilà la cause de mon retard. Ma femme m'écrit d'ici à Paris pour me dire que votre lettre était arrivée. J'ai été quelques jours encore en Belgique. Je m'empresse pour vous écrire que je m'occupe à vous envoyer une collection de plantes de la famille des Composées de Java, de Surinam et que j'y ajoute aussi quelques plantes de l'Amérique tropicale. Cet envoi se fera au commencement de la semaine.

Je regrette toujours que je n'ai plus eu l'occasion de vous voir et que votre séjour à l'Inde a été si court. Vous aurions eu de quoi vous occuper.

Je vous remercie de toutes vos bonnes envois moi. Ma famille entière, M^{rs} Mad. de Vriese conservera les souvenirs les plus agréables de vous et de Madame Asagray.

à Mr. Miguel je transporterai ce que vous m'avez chargé de lui dire de votre part.

Vous avez laissé partant, ici comme en France, les souvenirs et les impressions les plus respectables.

Si tous les Américains sont comme vous, ce que j'aime à croire, l'Amé-

Est-ce que nous nous verrons encore dans ce monde? Je n'ose le croire. Je bon Dieu vous bénisse, vous et votre épouse. Puissiez la science profiter bien des années de votre sèle et faire beaucoup de progrès par vos travaux.

Veuillez disposer toujours et dans tous les cas possibles au je pourrais vous être utile, de moi et de tous mes compatriotes botanistes. Ils viennent de vous offrir un témoignage de sympathie en vous offrant le diplôme de membre correspondant de "la Société pour l'avancement de la Flore de Néerlande et de ses colonies".

Adieu mon cher ami, saluez respectueusement Mad. Asagray et nos amis de Londres.

Votre tout dévoué
H. A. de Vriese

rique doit être un pays des plus heureux.

J'espère entretenir avec vous et par vous avec les hommes qui cultivent la science chez vous, une relation bien utile pour vous, et peut-être pas inutile pour vous.

Voilà un an que j'ai été en Angleterre, et à peine ai-je des nouvelles de nos amis, tant soit le rapport scientifique que soit le rapport personnel.

Serait-il possible de trouver une personne qui me répondrait aux questions suivantes:

N^o 1^o Comment se porte Sir William?

2^o Mr. Jos. Dalton Hooker est-il retourné de l'Asie?

3^o Sont-ils à Kew.

4^o J'ai adressé à la Société Linéenne un envoi.
Est-il arrivé.

5^o J'ai adressé une demande à la Société. J'ai demandé quelques bagatelles de folioles, il y a des mois.

On ne m'a pas même répondu.

6^o J'attendais un paquet de Sir William. Il me l'avait promis à différentes reprises. A-t'il été empêché pour sa santé?

7^o Voilà plusieurs mois que j'ai envoyé des lettres à Mr. Robert Brown. Son âge avancé lui empêche certainement de s'occuper avec une correspondance bien étendue. J'ai envoyé à Sir William une lettre pour être insérée dans le Journal of Botany; elle a été adressée à Mr. Brown. Je ne sais pas si elle a été publiée.

— J'ais et cela ne vous fera aucun frais.
— Vous pourriez m'être utile de votre
part, par ce qui suit.

- 1^o des graines de plantes herbacées ou
d'ornements bons pour la culture,
propre à l'Amérique, en assez grande
quantité. Des graines de belles
fleurs annuelles, qui ne sont pas
encore dispensées en Europe.
- 2^o des graines de conifères, bien
déterminées, pour être semées.
- 3^o des fruits ou cônes des conifères
pour nos collections, bien déter-
minés.
- 4^o des conifères pour mon herbar.
- 5^o des plantes sèches médicales, sur-
tout toutes les formes des
espèces qui constituent la
radix serpentaria virginiana.
- 6^o des graines de ces mêmes plantes
pour nos jardins.
- 7^o des fongères sèches de l'Améri-
que boréale, pour être semées
ici. Ce seroit un grand gain
pour nous.
- 8^o des différentes espèces de médi-

Amis
Mlle J.

Leide ce 31 Janvier 1852.

Mon cher Ami,

Je vais répondre à la vôtre du mois d'octobre.
Je vous félicite de votre heureux retour
aux États Unis. J'espère que vous aurez
retrouvé tout ce qui vous est cher chez
vous, et aussi votre chat.

La lettre que vous m'avez adressée de
Pontreilas - house m'est bien arrivée.

Après celle que vous m'avez adressée au
mois d'octobre, je me suis engagé avec Mr.
E. Brill, libraire à Leide pour tout
ce que vous avez désiré. Il est entré
en correspondance avec vous et a déjà
obtenu votre réponse.

J'ai reçu une caisse de votre part
qui contenoit les objets suivants.

- 1^o des plantes sèches, des parties boreales
de l'Amérique.

Je les ai déposées dans l'herbier et elles
sont un trésor précieux pour nous.

- 2^o Des copies de vos différentes publi-
cations. Parmi ces copies j'ai trouvé
entre autres:

Plantae Lindheimerianae
Chloris boreali-americanae etc.

Diverses autres pièces, mais surtout
3^e Notre Genera illustrata. Un ouvrage
vraiment magnifique, qui vous
fait grand honneur.

Je vous remercie de toutes ces dons,
avec sincérité.

(Je ne possède pas la Flora of North
America. Je devrais beaucoup
l'obtenir cet ouvrage précieux.
un vol. non joint.

— J'ai fait remettre le paquet à Mr.
Blume. Il ne m'a rien envoyé
pour vous, de sorte que j'ai remis
cette affaire entre les mains de
Mr. Brill.

— J'ai proposé au Gouvernement de
vous offrir de sa part présent
Korthals, Verhandelingen avec de
Natuurlijke Geschiedenis der
Nederl. O. I. Bezittingen. C'est
pour cela que vous ne le rece-
vrez pas de la part de Mr.
Brill.

C'est un livre très content.
Cela vous épargnera une somme
tant soit peu considérable.

— Je vous envoie par Mr. Brill
Nederl. Kruidek. Archief
vol III. n. 1.

Korthals avec de O. I. Rubiacae.
Je vous envoie tout ce qui
paraîtra de ce recueil.

Ensuite

Tijdschrift voor nat. gesch. &
physiologie, publié par Mr.
J. v. D. Haever, et moi I-XII.

En peu de mois j'aurai achevé
mon travail sur les Marattica.
Ces que je vous enverrai aussi.
Mr. Brill a reçu un Epimedium
de Ind. peruvianum hort. Acad.
noci Lugd-Bat. 1851 pour
vous et plusieurs autres
petites pièces.

Le Tijdschrift doit être relié. Dans
le cas qu'il ne fut prêt à être
envoyé par Mr. Brill, je le
ferai par Mr. George Folson,
Envoyé des Etats Unis à la
Haye.

— C'est par ce brave Mr.
Folson, qui se fera d'ores
avant nos envois à vous.

— Vous aurez donc notre Atte
nature pour le rapproch de la
botanique, qui paraîtra de la

camens du règne végétal de l'Ame-
rique, et des différents produits
dont on se sert, telles que des résines,
gommes etc, des objets de teinture
tous cela nous intéresse.

Peut-être vous aurez encore
des semences à nous envoyer
pour cette saison. Cela pourra
se faire par Mr. Folson, qui
m'a offert son intermédiaire,
et auquel je rembourserai les
frais.

Vient-on en Amérique nos Pal-
miers de Java? On n'a qu'à
disposer, et à m'indiquer la
manière d'envoyer. Il y a toujours
des occasions de Rotterdam pour
les Etats Unis.

Nous regrettons toujours
que votre séjour chez nous ayt
été de si courte durée. Mais
souvent nous parlons de vous
et de l'aimable Mad. Asa
Gray, dont le souvenir ne sera
jamais effacé de notre mémoi-
re.

Ne manquez pas avant tout
de m'envoyer votre poëtaire.

J'ai des échantillons de Polygala de Cuba.

ou en fait par douzaines par
moyen de la photographie. Vous
aurez aussi le mien. Comptez
sur moi.

L'idée de ne jamais plus vous
revoir m'est insupportable. Mais
c'est la volonté de Dieu.

Madame de Vriese vous salue
cordialement, vous et madame
votre épouse.

Je m'incline respectueusement
devant Madame Asa Gray,
et je lui demande la permission
de lui baiser la main, par
respect.

Puisse vous bientôt nous
donner des nouvelles de
votre part, qui nous com-
muniquent que le bonheur
de nos amis Américains
est toujours croissant.

Le bon Dieu soit avec vous.

Je suis toujours
tout à vous,

W. H. de Vriese.

Dr. Asa-Gray
Cambridge.

Leide le 21. Novembre 1854.

Mon très cher ami,

de nos Indes, je vais préparer toutes les familles à mesure qu'elles seront déterminées. Je fais actuellement les Styracées (dont sont les Symplocos) de Jussieu, ensuite les Malvacees. J'ai préparé une première épreuve des Plantae Reinwardtianaes, d'après l'herbier des Indes de ce genre, que la famille a présentée au Jardin de Leide. Je prends votre *Deploring expedition* pour modèle.

C'est peu de chose qui se fait chez nous; mais la Hollande n'est qu'un petit point sur la grande carte du continent Européen; mais si les vagues ou les grandes puissances ne nous engloutissent pas nous tâcherons de donner nos forces d'ajouter quelques petites pierres au vaste édifice de la science.

Nous tous nous vous prions de nous rappeler au souvenir de mad. Asa Gray, et je vous assure que vos bontés et votre bienveillance sans bornes me font un vrai bénéfice.

Adieu, soyez heureux, et croyez moi toujours votre dévoué
W. H. de Vriese.

Voici enfin une réponse à vos lettres et à toutes vos bontés. Je dois bien vous faire mes excuses, à cause de mon silence. Mais vous me pardonnerez sachant combien on est toujours en besogne. Quant à moi je vais vous dire que dans les dernières années j'ai eu tant d'occupations que mon dossier de lettres est grossi d'une manière épouvantable. Heureusement j'ai ma fille, qui fonctionne tant soit peu comme mon secrétaire.

En premier lieu j'ai à vous remercier pour tous vos envois. Le parti botanique du voyage du capit. Wilkey est un ouvrage énorme et d'un grand prix pour la science. Je l'ai bien reçu, comme tout ce que vous m'avez annoncé. Nous travaillons énormément. Votre grand ouvrage est vraiment d'une immense utilité. J'espère que votre *Atlas*, arrivera sain et sauf, car c'est un cadeau d'un grand prix.

Votre portrait m'est offert par votre ministre. Il n'avait pas le temps de prolonger son séjour chez nous. Je ferai faire la lithographie de mon portrait que je me propose de vous envoyer.

J'expédie par Mr. le libraire E. Brill de Leide à votre adresse les livres sui-

vants.

1. Guadenovieae
2. Marattiaceae.
3. Dryobalanops camphora.
4. Plantae Jenghinkuanae.
5. quelques brochures.

Prochainement je vais expédier des ouvrages sur les mousses de Java (Dory & Moldenboer), sur les Raffles (Dory & de Vriese), sur les Pandanées (de Vriese), qui très prochainement vont être publiés.

Je travaille sans cesse aux Laurinées. C'est une tâche rude!

Mon séjour en Angleterre m'a de nouveau fourni des preuves éclatantes de la bienveillance sans restriction de nos amis Sir William, Mr. Hooker, Bentham, etc. etc.

Nous avons perdu par la mort notre brave M. Moldenboer, et le vieux Reinwardt. Le dernier était un vieillard de 80 ans. Le premier

dans la vigue de l'âge donnait lieu de grandes espérances! Il n'avait que 30 ans. Il était marié depuis 15 mois avec une dame avec laquelle il avait eu une liaison de 15 ans! Il faisait la pratique médicale et l'étude des mousses!

M. Dory continue une *Phytologia Japonica*, que je vais vous envoyer. M. Michel va écrire une *Flore des Indes orientales, Néerlandaises*. J'ai commencé (à l'invitation de Mr) une *Flore des jardins*. Pourrait-il avoir des souscripteurs aux Etats-Unis?

J'ai fait la connaissance de M. le Prof. Douglas et j'envoie à la Société de Philadelphia une grande quantité de livres.

Le notre gouvernement avait une commission à faire aux Etats-Unis, je voudrais vous voir. Mais, sans cela, je n'aurai ni l'argent, ni le temps. Et il faudra y renoncer. Quant aux plantes,

Leiden November 26th. 1854.

Dear Mrs. Gray!

It was only this morning that, perusing one of Dr. Gray's letters, I found he expressed a wish for obtaining some views of places you visited in Holland; as far as I know, it has not yet been satisfied; it is therefore a great delight to me to send you the engravings enclosed, they have been in my possession for some time, though not at all well-made, I dare say they will do for souvenirs as they represent the original as faithfully as possible; I could find nothing better. Things of this kind abound everywhere, but there they are very rare, I am unable at present to obtain some Leiden views, but hope to be more successful another time.

We are very sorry, correspondence has been, of late, so slow on my Father's side, and hope Dr. Gray will attribute this silence to nothing but an unusual amount of business. I can assure you, that you are both very affectionately remembered here, we very often speak of you. Dr. Gray's portrait gives us much pleasure, we think the likeness quite striking.

my Father is proud of it, and shows it all his friends.

This summer I had the great pleasure of visiting England with my Father, it has been a most interesting time to me; I was delighted to make the acquaintance of the Hooker family, and was likewise most kindly received at Dr. Lindley's and Wright's, and I also renewed the friendship of Mr. and Mrs. Bentham, who visited us at Leiden, accompanied by Miss Lindley.

On board the steamer from Rotterdam to London we met with Dr. Dingleton of Philadelphia; I enjoyed his conversation very much, my voyage was made exceedingly interesting by his very ample, quite American-like, information.

Later on with my Parents renewed, and I made, the friendship of Dr. Gallup of Boston, a old friend of my family, who passed his youth at my Grandfather's and had been gone 24 years. Both told us much of American life, a subject of thrilling interest for us.

Let us hope it will not be half so long before we see you again, and that you will not be so hurried then; you will find the children much grown, my brother Willem is a tall boy of fifteen, studying very hard at a school, here in town, preparatory to the University; Bianca is a girl of thirteen, making

good progress in languages and all that she is taught at school; Dorothee, who was so very young when you saw her is a pretty girl of seven and gets her teaching from me. We are all of us in very good health and make a happy party, as you can think. My dear Mother and Grandmother, in fact all the family, send you and Dr. Gray their best wishes, and ^{are} anxious of being affectionately remembered, with the kindest regards, and hoping my trifling offering will prove acceptable, believe me, dear Madam,

sincerely yours

Mariette de Liede.

Brant's History of the State of
New York was full of interest to me.
I could wish to see Langfellow and
to many of your great men; but now
I must be content with what is
and not think too much of what
cannot be. Meanwhile, dear Sir,

To Dr. A. A. Gray,
Harvard University, Cambridge,
Boston,
United States.

accept of my best wishes, and be
believe yours and Mrs. Gray's
affectionately

Harriet de Vries.

Should I but cross the
Atlantic as readily as my letter can do.

Holland. Leyden, 8th Dec. 2. 1857.

My dear Dr. Gray!

I believe it is a very long
time since my dear Father last
wrote to you; I hope and trust
you never attributed it to any-
thing like neglect on his side; for
it is all owing to the unusual
amount of occupation which has
attended the last five or six months.

You are aware perhaps of the
great voyage my Father has under-
taken; though it could also be
unknown by you; it is a very com-
mon thing with most men to
believe that what is all engrossing
to them must of course be known
by other persons. In the month
of July my Father has been entrusted
by Government with a mission
of three years to our east Indian
colonies, viz. to the island of Java.
The great object is to promote the
cultivation of useful products
coffee especially. My father left us
a fortnight ago; we have news from

Harvill stating that on the 20th of Oct. he was to go on board the steamer for Alexandria. He is travelling with Dr. de Vry of Rotterdam, and it is his purpose to stop a month at Ceylon in order to become acquainted with the mode of cultivation practised by the English.

I feel quite sure that you and Mrs. Gray will be fully able to appreciate what an immense sacrifice has been required from our poor mother; and past an afternoon in our home circle a great void has taken place in it; we had almost a sorrowful summer of it in anticipation of what we were going to lose.

Before leaving my Father told me of his wish that after his departure I should tell you of his good wishes for your own and Mrs. Gray's happiness.

Gratefully acknowledging your many good errors he told me that the plates of your great publication had been edited, but had not reached him.

Sir William Hooker will be so kind as to send you with this letter the first fasc. of the plants of Reinwardt. To give you an idea of the way in which last summer has been spent I need not tell you that with little necessary preparation for three years' absence, four different works were being published at once.

My dear mother has had a short but severe illness since my father's departure. I am happy to say she is recovering now, and I most sincerely wish a season of quiet may be in store for us.

I thank Mrs. G. most heartily for her pleasant letter, and am very sorry to have missed seeing you and Anne in this world, though I don't quite give up the idea of one day visiting America; - it is the wish of my heart and I fancy it might be realised, though in what way is as yet unknown to me.

Thos. Bremer's account of the powers of life stirring in the new world and so many products of your literature, & our fellow's for in strange, make me quite warm on the subject.